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ABSTRACT

This report describes program activities related to the administration of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 from October 1, 1984 through September 30, 1985. Information is presented on funding efforts, program development, and other activities relating to: vocational rehabilitation services (e.g., American Indian vocational rehabilitation services, the basic service); the National Institute of Handicapped Research (e.g., the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research, the Spinal Cord Injury Program); supplementary services and facilities (e.g., handicapped migratory agricultural and seasonal farmworkers); the National Council on the Handicapped; and miscellaneous matters (e.g., nondiscrimination under federal grants); employment programs for handicapped individuals; and comprehensive services for independent living. Appendices which make up about half the document provide: a glossary of terms used in the report; tables displaying statistical information on the characteristics of persons rehabilitated (such as race, sex, age at referral, disabling condition, earnings); tables displaying statistical information about learning disabled clients; tables presenting caseload statistics by state rehabilitation agency; and information about the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research and the Interagency Rehabilitation Research Information System. (CB)

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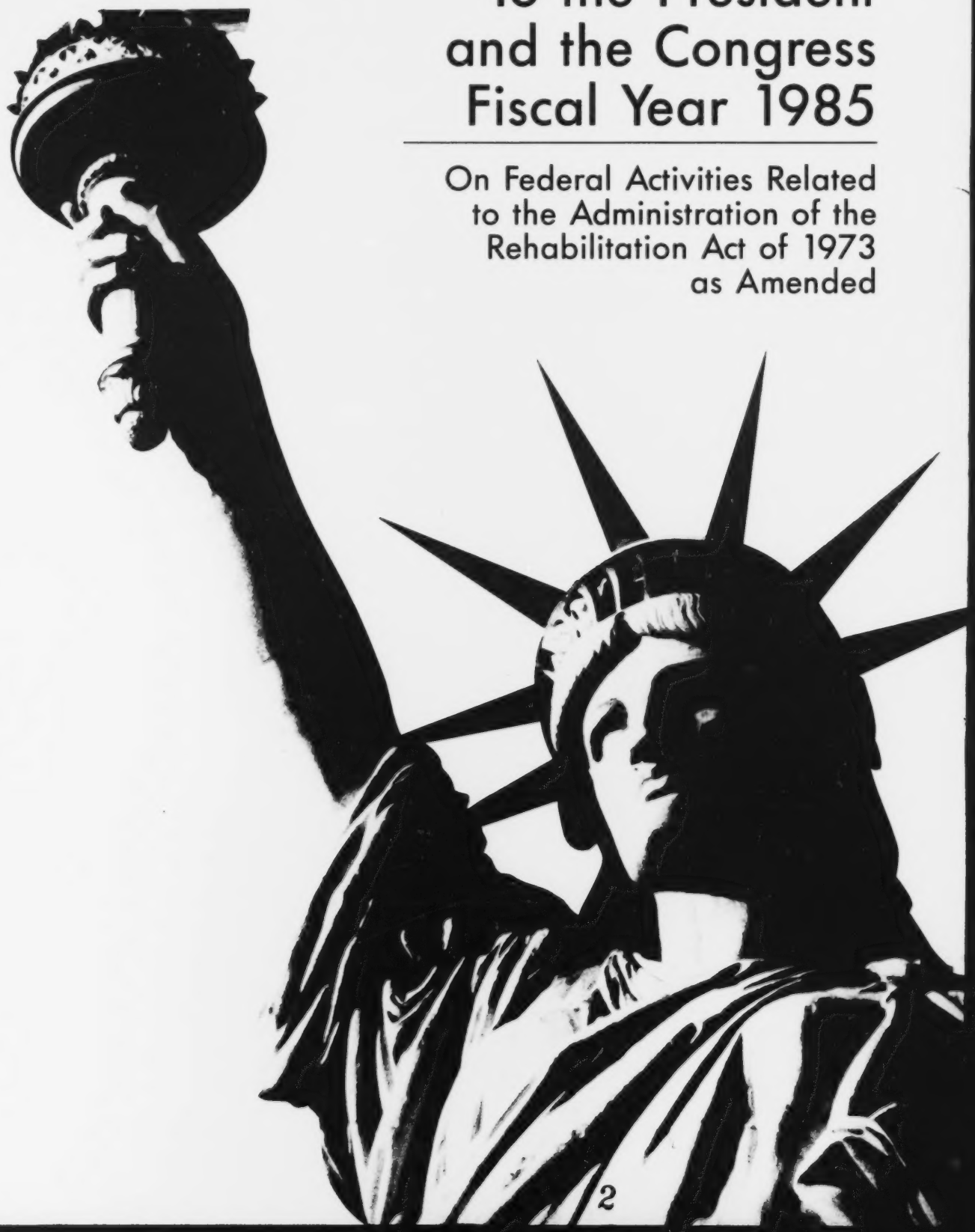
ANNUAL REPORT
To the President and the Congress Fiscal Year 1985

On Federal Activities Related to the Administration of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as Amended



EC190999

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Rehabilitation Services Administration
on Federal Activities Related to
the Administration of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973,
as amended

FISCAL YEAR 1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
Rehabilitation Services Administration

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report to the President and to the Congress, submitted as required by Section 13 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, (hereafter called "the Act"), describes program activities under the Act from October 1, 1984 through September 30, 1985.

The State-Federal rehabilitation program began with the Smith-Fess Act of 1920. Since then, a number of additional laws have addressed other aspects of rehabilitation such as the Randolph-Sheppard, Javits, Wagner-O'Day and Social Security Acts.

The latest amendments to the Act were passed in 1984 (Public Law 98-221) and include requirements for more specific program evaluation standards, requirements for a Client Assistance Program in each State as a condition for Title I funding of State rehabilitation agencies, and the transfer of the special demonstrations grant authority for the spinal cord injury program from the Commissioner of RSA to the Director of NIHR. Part A of Title VII was funded for the first time and $5,000,000 was appropriated to cover the costs of providing a number of independent living services.

TITLE I
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES
PART B

Sections 110 and 111
Federal Funds $1,100,000,000

The total funding available for Basic State grants in FY 1985 was $1,100,000,000. The Act authorizes Federal allocations on a formula basis, with a State fund matching requirement (80 percent Federal - 20 percent State).

Efforts were initiated to improve the program in such areas as: increasing the number of disabled persons placed in competitive employment, expanding cooperative programs with businesses and schools to achieve better employment outcomes for disabled people and improving the transition from school to work for disabled young people; and increasing the capacity of community based service providers to develop a full range of high quality services to aid clients to become competitively employed.

During FY 1985, the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) issued 30 audit reports involving vocational rehabilitation grant programs. Twenty cases have been closed. Of the 10 remaining, none of these audits have been appealed to the Department's Education Appeal Board (EAB) and General Counsel. However, 9 audits from FY 84 remain in the appeal status. The auditors took monetary exceptions in 12 audits amounting to a total of $2,500,000. State agencies concurred with most of the audit findings, and appropriate adjustments have been made to the federal account. Secretary Bennett affirmed the ruling of the EAB that the 5 year statute of limitations of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) applies to audits of activities under the Rehabilitation Act.

State rehabilitation agencies successfully rehabilitated 227,652 persons in FY 1985. The number of severely disabled persons rehabilitated in FY 1985 increased to 135,229.

Section 112
Client Assistance Program (CAP)
Federal funds $6,300,000

The 1984 amendments to the Act changed the CAP from a discretionary, competitive grant program to a mandatory formula grant program. States must establish a CAP to receive funding under Title I of the Act. The program advises clients and client applicants of available services under the Act and assists them in relationship to projects, programs and facilities providing services under the Act.

Grants totaling $6,300,000 were awarded to the 50 States, the District of Columbia and the 6 territories. Regulations were published March 12, 1985. A program evaluation study continues, and an annual program and statistical report form was developed and issued.

PART D
AMERICAN INDIAN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

Section 130
Federal Funds $1,430,000

This discretionary grant program was authorized to assist Indian tribes develop the capacity to provide vocational rehabilitation services to disabled American Indians residing on federal and state reservations. In FY 1985, $1,107,667 was awarded to the Chippewa Creek Business Committee-Rocky Boy Tribe, the Navajo Tribe, and the Yakima Tribal Council. It is estimated that 1,200 disabled American Indians will be served by these projects. The remaining $322,333 was returned to the U. S. treasury.

Section 131
Evaluation
Federal Funds $90,000

A contract to evaluate the Handicapped American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Program was awarded in FY 1985.

Section 14
Program and Project Evaluation
Federal Funds $2,000,000

Specific evaluations and the development of program evaluation standards continue to progress for the client assistance projects, projects with industry, and independent living centers. Results will be reported to Congress in FY 86. A complete listing of all evaluation projects appears in the text.

TITLE II
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HANDICAPPED RESEARCH
Federal Funds - $39,000,000

During FY 1985 the total NIHR program budget was $39,000,000. These funds were used for Research and Training Centers ($18,061,604); Rehabilitation Engineering Centers ($7,817,251); Research and Demonstration Projects ($3,399,402); Information Utilization and Dissemination Projects ($2,720,910); and the Mary E. Switzer Fellowship Program ($453,900). In addition, Field Initiated Research Grants ($4,935,755) and Innovation Grants ($1,277,031) were funded on topics generated by those applying. In addition to these funds, NIHR received $5,000,000 to administrate the Model Spinal Cord injury Program. The remaining funds were used for printing materials produced under contract, paying field readers, and a 1% set aside for end of the year reconciling.

Section 203
Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research
Federal funds $000

Thirty-two interagency activities were organized, including cooperative agreements and co-funding of conferences, research centers, and projects representing collaboration of 26 federal and 16 non-governmental agencies.

Section 204
Rehabilitation Training
Federal Funds $18,061,604

In FY 1985 37 RRTCs were funded at $18,061,604, Core areas covered medical, psychosocial, and vocational aspects of the rehabilitation of disabled persons. In addition, each center taught 4-6 short-term continuing education courses for about 8,500 professionals nationwide. Five new centers were funded in 1985 in the areas of community integration, independent living, aging(2), and the psychiatrically disabled.

Other Research Projects

Over 15 Rehabilitation Engineering Centers were funded in FY 1985 at $7,667,251. Through Research and Demonstration Projects, over 22 projects were funded at a total of $3,399,402. These projects relate to specific needs of handicapped persons and vocational rehabilitation. Research knowledge utilization is stressed and more than 17 projects were funded at 2,720,910. Field Initiated Research Grants provide flexibility to the program. There were 43 continuations and 12 new starts with overall funding at $4,935,755.

International Program
Federal Funds: PL 480

The NIHR international rehabilitation program includes R&D projects and the exchange of expert information, and technical assistance. NIHR funds assist supporting a Rehabilitation Engineering Center in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia in the core area of functional electrical stimulation. It also continues to provide technical assistance to the Government of India in developing a national rehabilitation plan.

TITLE III
SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Section 304(a)
Rehabilitation Training
Federal Funds $22,000,000

Under Section 304(a) of the Act, grants and contracts may be made to States and public or non-profit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education, to pay part of the costs of projects for training, traineeships, and related activities. In FY 1985 $22,000,000 was available to fund a total of 329 projects. For example, several inservice training projects were funded in order to improve the skills in job placement.

Section 304(d)
Training Interpreters for Deaf Individuals
Federal Funds $900,000

In FY 1985, ten new start competitive grants were awarded up to five years to train interpreters to meet the communication needs of deaf individuals. A total of $900,000 was available for this activity in the first year of the grant.

Section 311(a)(1)
Special Demonstration Projects for Severely Disabled Individuals
Federal Funds $9,635,000

In FY 1985 $9,635,000 was available to fund 10 new projects and 46 continuation projects. All new funds were used for supported employment projects. Supported employment is wage-generating work made possible by on-going publicly financed services. Grants were also awarded for projects which demonstrated ways in which new technologies can improve vocational rehabilitation services, innovative rehabilitation programs for severely disabled persons who are mentally retarded, deaf-blind, autistic, learning disabled, or multiply handicapped persons, and effective strategies to facilitate the transition from school or institution to work.

Section 312
Handicapped Migratory and Seasonal Farmworkers
Federal Funds $950,000

In FY 1985, $950,000 was available to fund 4 new and 7 continuation projects. It is estimated that 3,000 handicapped migrant workers and seasonal farmworkers will be served in these projects. Projects were awarded which demonstrate services to help handicapped migrant workers acquire new skills which might qualify them to obtain employment outside the migrant stream or services necessary to help them continue as migratory farmworkers. In addition, an evaluation contract is currently in progress.

Section 316
Special Recreation Programs
Federal Funds $2,100,000

In FY 1985, $2,100,000 was available to fund 30 one year projects serving 16,000 handicapped individuals. Grants were awarded to projects which provide handicapped individuals with recreation activities to aid in their mobility and socialization. One project of special interest was a grant for the Special Olympics.

TITLE IV
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HANDICAPPED
Federal Funds $500,000

The National Council on the Handicapped is an independent Federal Agency composed of 15 members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The 1984 amendments to the Act transformed the National Council from an advisory body within the Department of Education to an independent agency advising the President and Congress on policy issues which concern handicapped persons.

TITLE V
MISCELLEANOUS

Section 501
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has responsibility for enforcing nondiscrimination and affirmative action provision of law and regulations concerning Federal employment of handicapped individuals. During FY 1985, a number of projects were completed which furthered the mission of EEOC's responsibility for implementation of Section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. For example, in FY 84 over 127 on site reviews were conducted of agency field installations' affirmative action programs for hiring, placement, and advancement of handicapped individuals.

Section 502
Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board (ATBCB)
Federal Funding $1,900,000

The primary responsibility of the ATBCB is to ensure compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act which requires that buildings financed with Federal funds be accessible to physically handicapped persons. In addition, the board develops accessibility guidelines and provides technical assistance related to accessibility problems.

In FY 1985, the Board received 249 complaints involving a wide range of accessibility problems and closed 195 complaints.

Section 503
Employment of Handicapped Individuals Under Federal Contracts

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) conducted 5,204 service and supply compliance reviews covering approximately 3 million workers. The OFCCP investigated 721 complaints and 194 persons received back pay. Cash benefit agreements amounted to $2,230,250 including $1,177,576 for back pay.

Section 504
Nondiscrimination under Federal Grants and Programs

The Civil Rights Division (CRD) in the Department of Justice (DOJ) has responsibility to ensure compliance with Section 504 among all federal agencies. In FY 1985, the CRD distributed prototype regulations which have served as a model for the proposed rules of 8 federal agencies. There are now 49 federal agencies that have published proposed rules.

Section 507
Interagency Coordinating Council

The Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights serves as the chairperson of the Interagency Coordinating Council. The Council is responsible for coordinating enforcement of the provisions of Title V. During FY 1985, a prototype amendment was developed by DOJ to include a cross-reference to the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards in agency regulations implementing Section 504. OPM prepared a bulletin for inclusion in the Federal Personnel Manual regarding a ceiling relief exemption on a case-by-case basis for federal agencies to hire readers for blind employees, interpreters for deaf employees, and other assistants for handicapped employees.

TITLE VI
EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS FOR HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

Section 621
Projects With Industry (PWI)
Federal Funding $14,400,000

PWI is a partnership between business and the rehabilitation community. The primary goal of the program is to expand job opportunities for handicapped people in the competitive labor market. In FY 1985, $14,400,000 was available for the continuation of 98 projects which were affiliated with more than 3,500 private corporations. These projects will be funded for operations through September 30, 1986. About 14,500 disabled individuals, mostly severely disabled, received services. Almost 12,000 disabled persons were placed in jobs at salaries comparable to those of non-handicapped employees. Evaluation standards were developed and approved by the National Council on the Handicapped for use in the national evaluation of PWI projects.

TITLE VII
COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

Section 711
Part A
Federal Funding $5,000,000

Part A of Title VII was funded for the first time in FY 1985 at $5,000,000. This money is to facilitate the development of statewide comprehensive living services including counseling, housing, job placement, and a number of other services.

Section 711
Part B
Centers for Independent Living (CIL)
Federal Funding $22,000,000

Centers for Independent Living provide services that enable severely disabled persons to live more independently in the family or community or to secure and maintain employment with the maximum degree of self direction. In FY 1985, $22,000,000 was provided to 86 approved grantees who either directly or by contract operated over 160 CILs. These CILs will be funded at the same level through September 30, 1986. ivil Rights serves as the chairperson of the Interagency Coordinating Council. The Council is responsible for coordinating enforcement of the provisions of Title V. During FY 1985, a prototype amendment was developed by DOJ to include a cross-reference to the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards in agency regulations implementing Section 504. OPM prepared a bulletin for inclusion in the Federal Personnel Manual regarding a ceiling relief exemption on a case-by-case basis for federal agencies.

TITLE I
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

TITLE I VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES
Part A

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, authorizes grants to the States to conduct comprehensive vocational rehabilitation programs that meet the "needs of handicapped individuals so that such individuals may prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities." The Act makes the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration responsible for managing the State-Federal vocational rehabilitation system and monitoring the State agencies execution of their responsibilities under the law. RSA regional offices provide technical assistance and leadership to assisting to States to strengthen their vocational rehabilitation programs.

The Act requires each administering State agency to submit a State plan every 3 years that must be approved before the State agency can receive federal funds. The plan is the State unit's commitment to the requirements of the Act and to program planning and other key activities. It also serves as the major reference point for RSA in monitoring performance as measured against the setting and achieving of client goals, program operations, and delivery of services.

Eighty-three State agencies administer vocational rehabilitation programs in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Commonwealth of Northern Marianna Islands. In 26 States, there are two agencies, one for people who are blind and one for people with other disabilities. In 31 States, a single vocational rehabilitation agency provides services to persons with any disability, including blindness. Approximately one-half of the State vocational rehabilitation agencies are located in multi-program agencies, e.g., Departments of Human Resources. About one-fourth of the States place their VR agency in Departments of Education. The remaining State vocational rehabilitation agencies are independent agencies responsible to the Office of the Governor.

Part B

Sections 110 & 111
Basic Vocational Rehabilitation Services
Federal Funds $1,100,000,000

The total funding available for basic State grants in FY 1985 was $1,100,000,000. The Act authorizes federal allocations on a formula basis, with a State fund matching requirement (80 percent federal -20 percent State). The emphasis is on providing services to individuals with the most severe handicaps.

Efforts have been initiated by RSA to help State agencies to improve financial, administrative and programmatic efforts in the following areas:
Employment - a goal to increase the placement of disabled persons, particu-

larly those who are severely disabled, into competitive employment; Management Improvement - improve and maintain effective management of the vocational rehabilitation service delivery system; Transition -improve the transition of handicapped students from school to work; and Community Based Service Providers - increase the capacity of community based service providers, which includes rehabilitation facilities and vocational rehabilitation State agencies, to develop a full range of high quality services which assist clients to achieve competitive employment. These efforts will be reported on in other sections of this Report. For example, our efforts in employment are described in the caseload trends, while the profile of the learning disabled helps illustrate transition.

Structure of Services

Service eligibility is based on the existence of a disability that constitutes a substantial handicap to employment and on a reasonable expectation that vocational rehabilitation services will result in employment. The rehabilitation counselor is the key staff member in making the eligibility determination.

Rehabilitation services are individually tailored to eligible clients through an evaluation of the specific needs of each disabled person. State agency professional staff provide referral, counseling, guidance,and placement services. They also authorize and coordinate the acquisition of needed services from other public agencies, or purchase the services on a fee-for-service basis from appropriate service providers. The range of such services includes, but is not limited to: physical and mental restoration services, such as medical and surgical treatment; hospitalization; prosthetic and orthotic devices; maintenance; vocational training; transportation; reader services and orientation, and mobility services for the blind; interpreter services for the deaf; tools, equipment, and initial stock for small businesses; telecommunications, sensory and other technological aids, and post-employment services.

Program Audits

During FY 1985, the Office of the Inspector General issued 30 audit reports involving the Vocational Rehabilitation Services programs. All except 10 have been resolved and were closed. No Fiscal Year 1985 audits have as yet been appealed to the Department's Education Appeal Board. However, nine audits from prior fiscal years have been appealed to the Education Appeal Board. Five of the 30 FY 85 audits were related to financial operations; seven involved both financial and program aspects. Eleven audits pertained to program/compliance problems. Seven audits had no findings requiring that the Department of Education require corrective action by State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies and other grantees.

The auditors took monetary exceptions in twelve audits amounting to almost $2,500,000. The Rehabilitation Services Administration sustained nine audits totalling $1,658,452, disallowed one audit amounting to $5,020, and is negotiating two audits amounting to $824,325.

Major audit problems were related to inadequate administrative and internal accounting controls, lack of written operating procedures, reports improperly prepared, unallowable expenditures, and inadequate program monitoring procedures. Other audit findings included expenditures not made within the grant period, matching requirements not met, records inadequately safeguarded, reports untimely or not submitted, need to evaluate procedures to effect savings, excessive cash balances, improper and/or incorrect cost rate used, and previous reported corrective actions not implemented. State agencies concurred with most of the audit findings, and appropriate adjustments have been made to the Federal account.

On July 25, 1985, the Education Appeal Board determined that the five year statute of limitations of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA), 20 U.S.C. 1234a(g)(1982), applies to audits of activities under the Rehabilitation Act. Secretary Bennett affirmed this ruling on September 25, 1985. This means that no State Vocational Rehabilitation agency shall be liable to refund any amount expended under an applicable program which is determined to be unauthorized by law if that expenditure was made more than five years before that State or local educational agency is given the notice required by subsection (a) of this section (Final Letter of Determination).

Caseload Trends in the State-Federal Rehabilitation Program Through Fiscal Year 1985

1. Summary

This section describes the caseload trends for the basic State program and the next section gives a profile of the learning disabled. This special analysis has been included because of the priority given by both the Administration and Congress to provide service for learning disabled persons.

Fiscal Year 1985 was the first year in a long time when almost all caseload indicators were pointed upward. Foremost among the gains experienced in Fiscal Year 1985 was the number of persons rehabilitated--227,652, 0.8 percent more than in Fiscal Year 1984. The number of severely disabled persons also increased by 1.9 percent to 135,229 while their proportion to all persons rehabilitated reached the all-time high of 59.4 percent.

Another notable gain was seen in the rehabilitation rate--the proportion of closures from the active statuses resulting in successful rehabilitations. The rehabilitation rate for Fiscal Year 1985 was 64.2 percent compared to 63.2 percent in the prior year. This one percentage point difference accounted for an additional 3,600 rehabilitations. Similarly, the rehabilitation rate among severely disabled persons rose in Fiscal Year 1985 from 61.0 percent to 62.2 percent.

An increase of 2.4 percent in new applicants was observed in Fiscal Year 1985. The number of persons accepted for services in Fiscal Year 1985 increased by 1.4 percent. The acceptance of severely disabled persons into the program increased by 4.5 percent in Fiscal Year 1985, while their proportion to all new acceptances reached its highest level ever--62.9 percent.

Every other caseload measure, not mentioned above, relative to severely disabled persons also increased in Fiscal Year 1985. The number of severely disabled persons served, for example, rose by 2.7 percent from the year before. Their proportion to all persons served was 62.3 percent, the highest level ever.

Despite the many examples of upward trends in State agency caseloads in Fiscal Year 1985, there was once again a decline in the total number of persons served--931,779, a loss of 0.5 percent from the prior year. This decline and the one in Fiscal Year 1984, however, were much smaller than the ones experienced in prior years.

2. Persons rehabilitated/rehabilitation rate

State rehabilitation agencies successfully rehabilitated 227,652 disabled persons in Fiscal Year 1985, a gain of 0.8 percent from Fiscal year 1984. The stage for these gains was set by (a) increases in the number of new applicants and persons newly accepted for services in Fiscal Year 1985, and (b) continuing rises in the rehabilitation rates, i.e. the percent of active case closures that are rehabilitated.

The number of severely disabled persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1985 was 135,229 an increase of 1.9 percent from the year before. The severely disabled accounted for 59.4 percent of all persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1985, the highest proportion ever attained. In Fiscal Year 1974, only 31.6 percent of all rehabilitated persons were severely disabled.

In terms of the total resident population in the fifty States and the District of Columbia, State agencies rehabilitated 95 clients for every 100,000 persons in the population on July 1, 1984, the same rate as for Fiscal Year 1984.

The overall rehabilitation rate --the percent of successful rehabilitations among all persons whose cases were closed from the active statuses--rose to 64.2 percent in Fiscal Year 1985. A slight change in the rehabilitation rate can make a fairly substantial difference in the number of persons rehabilitated in a given year. In Fiscal Year 1985, for example, nearly 3,600 fewer persons would have been rehabilitated had the rehabilitation rate been one percentage point less--at 63.2 percent--as it actually was in Fiscal Year 1984.

The rehabilitation rate among severely disabled persons rose to 62.2 percent in Fiscal Year 1985 compared to 61.0 percent the year before. An upward trend in the rehabilitation rate for non-severely disabled persons occurred as well, reaching 67.5 percent in Fiscal Year 1985.

3. Persons served

State rehabilitation agencies served 931,779 disabled persons in Fiscal Year 1985, a decline of 0.5 percent from the year before. The number of severely disabled persons in receipt of services rose by 4.1 percent in Fiscal Year 1985 to 588,733. The severely disabled accounted for 62.3 percent of all persons served in Fiscal Year 1985 compared to 60.4 percent in the prior year.

The total number of persons served in Fiscal Year 1985 amounted to 385 for every 100,000 persons in the total resident population in the fifty States and the District of Columbia as of July 1, 1984. The rate for Fiscal Year 1984 was 391 per 100,000 population.

4. Applicants

The number of persons newly applying for rehabilitation services in Fiscal Year 1985 reached 606,526, an increase of 2.4 percent from the previous year.

The number of applicants whose cases were awaiting an eligibility decision on September 30, 1985 came to 245,776, a substantial 6.0 percent increase from the same date one year before. In absolute terms, the annual gain in new applicants came to nearly 13,900 persons.

5. New acceptances for services/acceptance rate

The number of persons determined eligible for rehabilitation services in Fiscal Year 1985 came to 353,095, an increase of 1.4 percent from Fiscal Year 1984. These accepted persons accounted for 59.5 percent of the 593,790 persons whose eligibility for services was determined that year. This percentage is known as the rehabilitation rate.

The severely disabled numbered 219,120 persons, or 62.1 percent of all persons accepted for services in Fiscal Year 1985, the highest such proportion since the severely disabled were first separately identified in the reporting system in Fiscal Year 1976 . The intake of severely disabled persons in Fiscal Year 1985 was 4.5 percent more than the number accepted for services in Fiscal Year 1984.

6. The use of extended evaluation

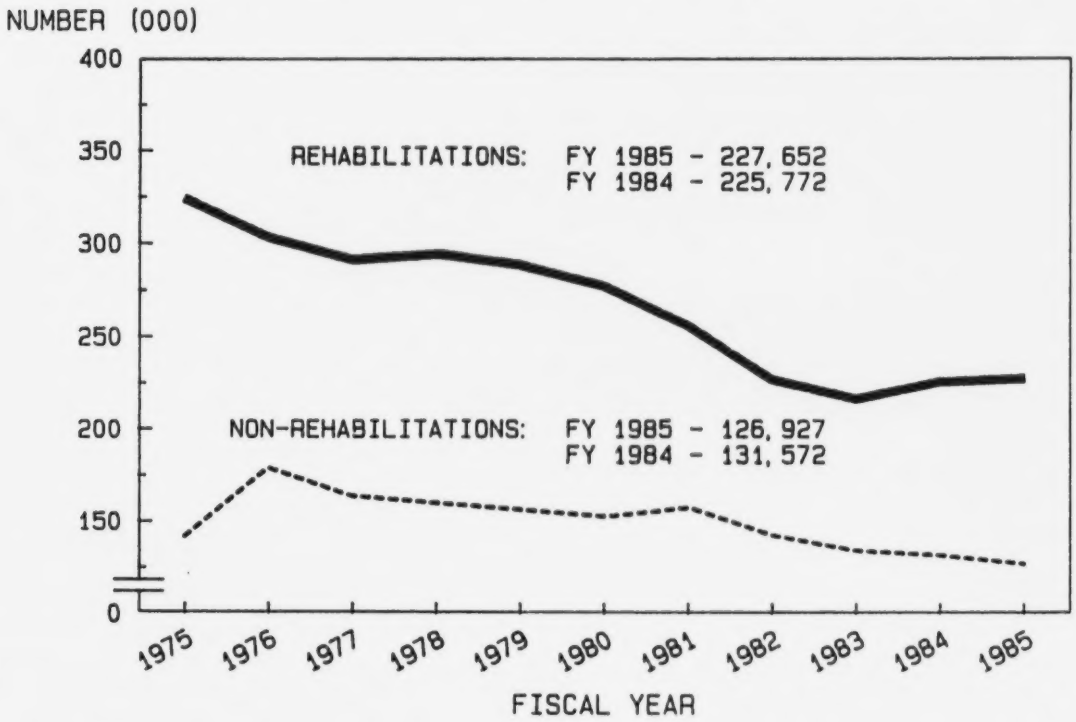
In the event that a judgment as to eligibility for rehabilitation services cannot readily be made, State agencies can provide selected services to individuals for a period not to exceed 18 months to see if these persons have rehabilitation potential. The process of providing these selected services is referred to as extended evaluation. There were 49,508 persons in receipt of extended evaluation at some time during Fiscal Year 1985, an increase of 2.3 percent from Fiscal Year 1984. Overall, only about one applicant or client in 30 spent any time at all in extended evaluation in Fiscal Year 1985.

7. Total workload

The total number of persons whose cases were carried by State agencies at some time in Fiscal Year 1985 as applicants, extended evaluation cases or active cases came to 1,440,239, a gain of 0.4 percent from the total agency workload in the previous year. The largest single contributing factor to the workload total was the increase of new applicants.

TABLES

FIGURE A.
NUMBERS OF PERSONS REHABILITATED AND NOT REHABILITATED, AND REHABILITATION RATES, FY 1975 - FY 1985



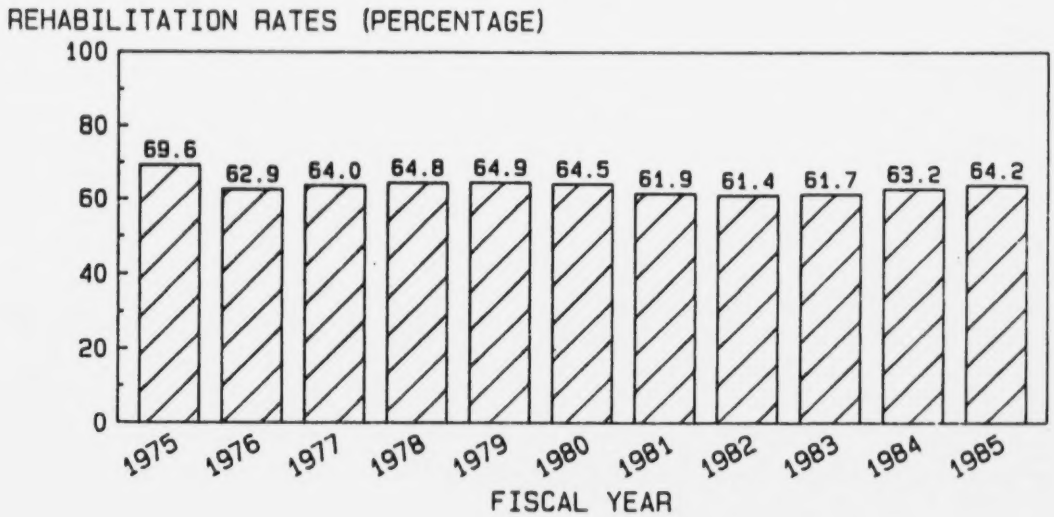
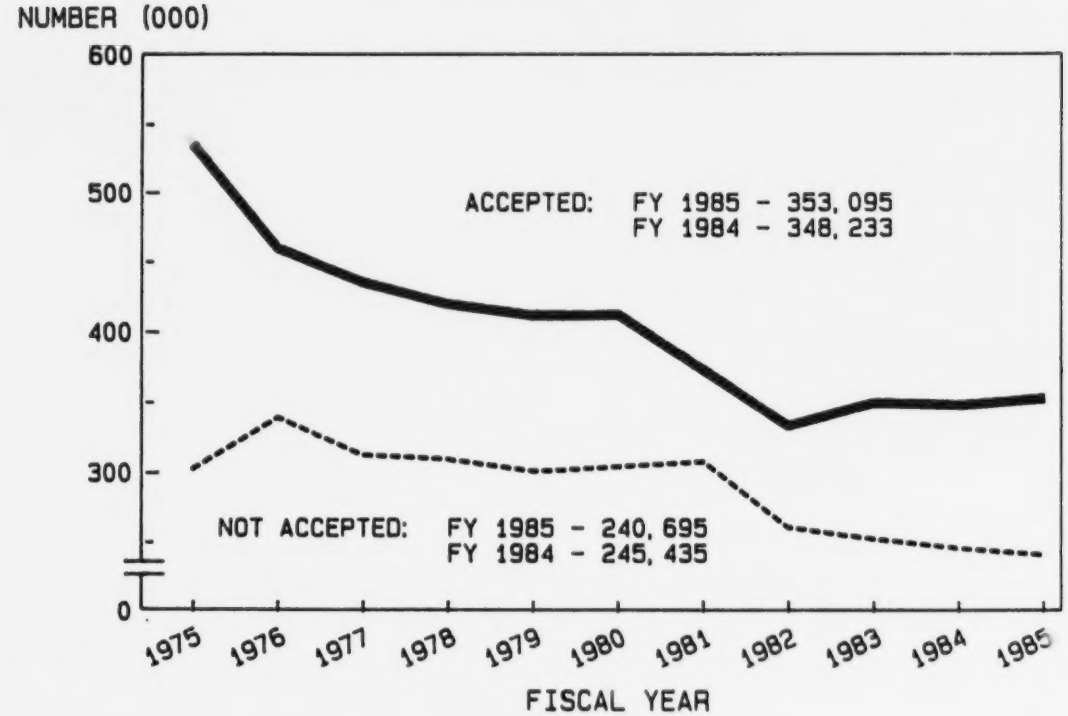


FIGURE B.
APPLICANTS ACCEPTED AND NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR SERVICES, AND ACCEPTANCE RATES FY 1975 - FY 1985



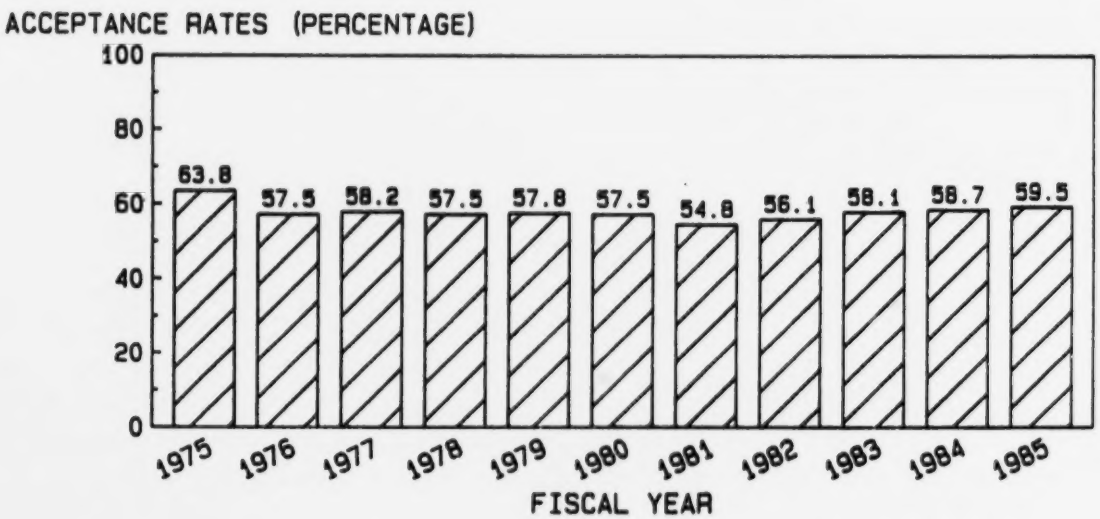


FIGURE C.
NEW APPLICANTS AND ACTIVE CASES
FY 1975 - FY 1985

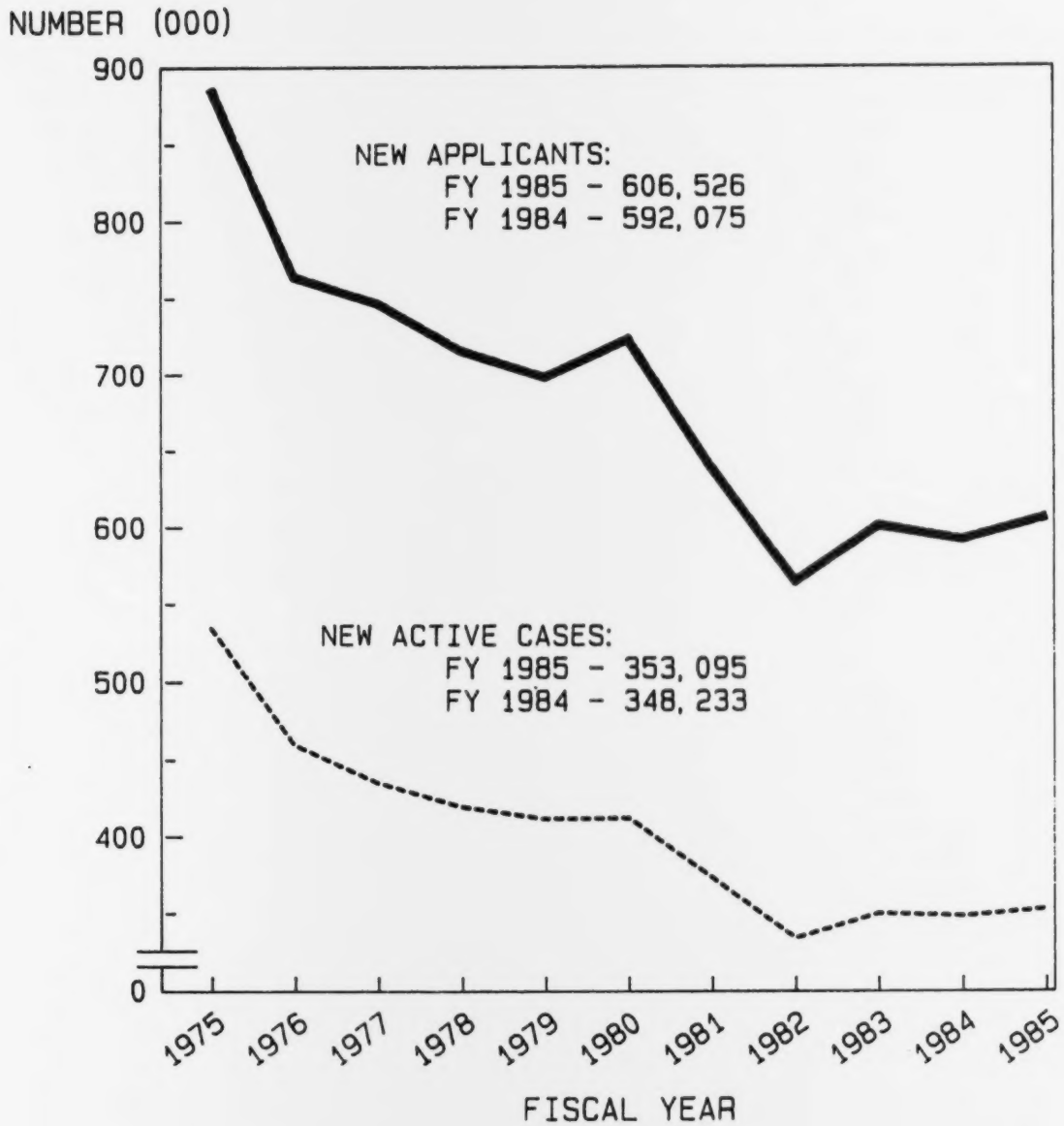
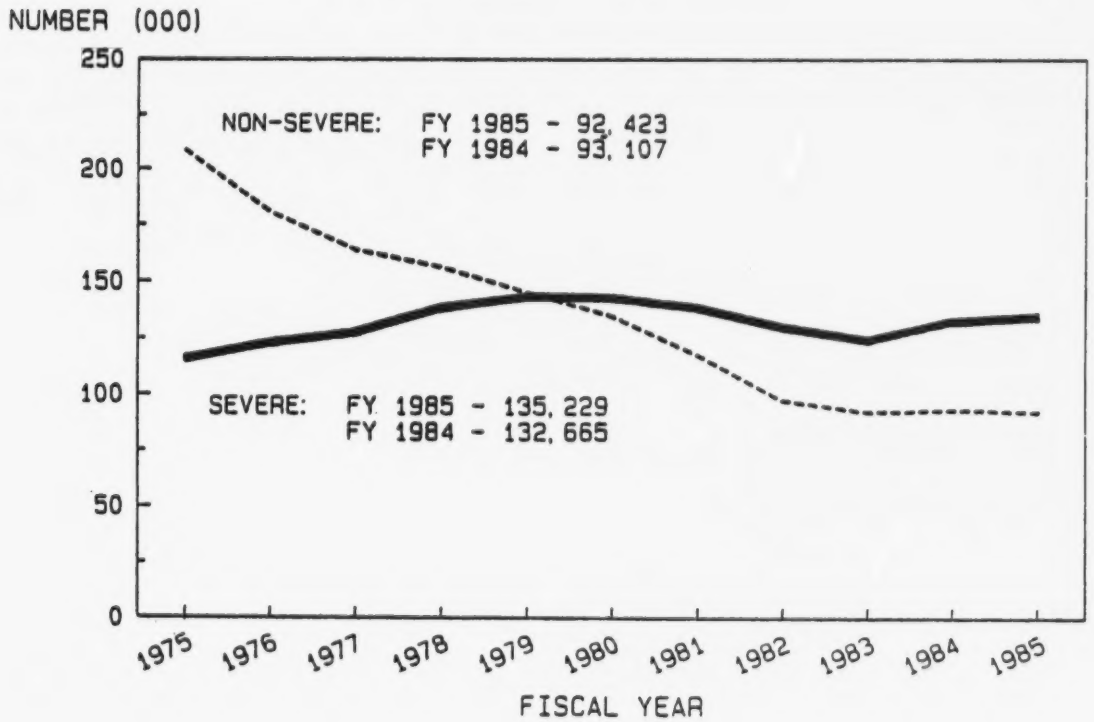


FIGURE D.
SEVERELY AND NON-SEVERELY DISABLED PERSONS REHABILITATED FY 1975 - FY 1985



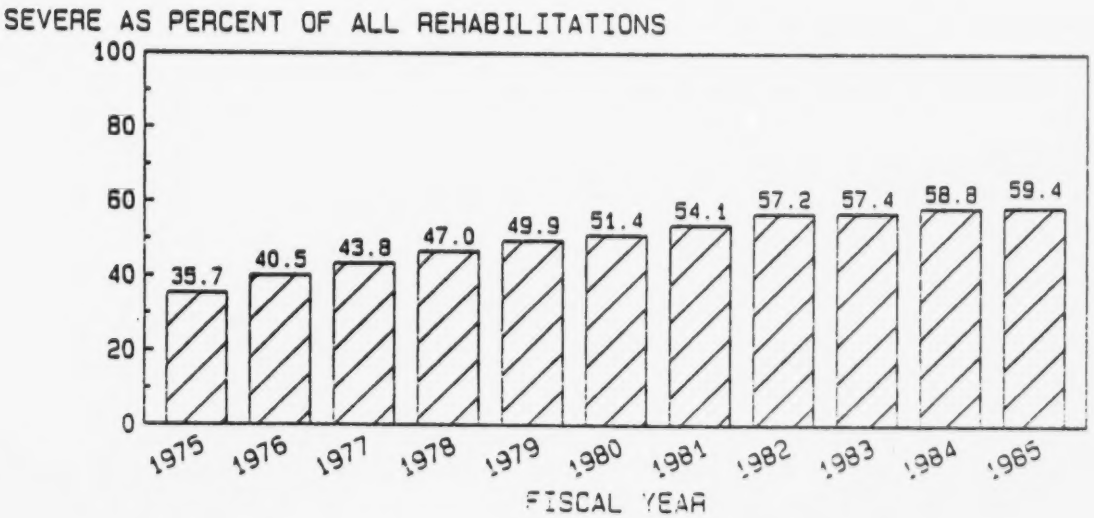
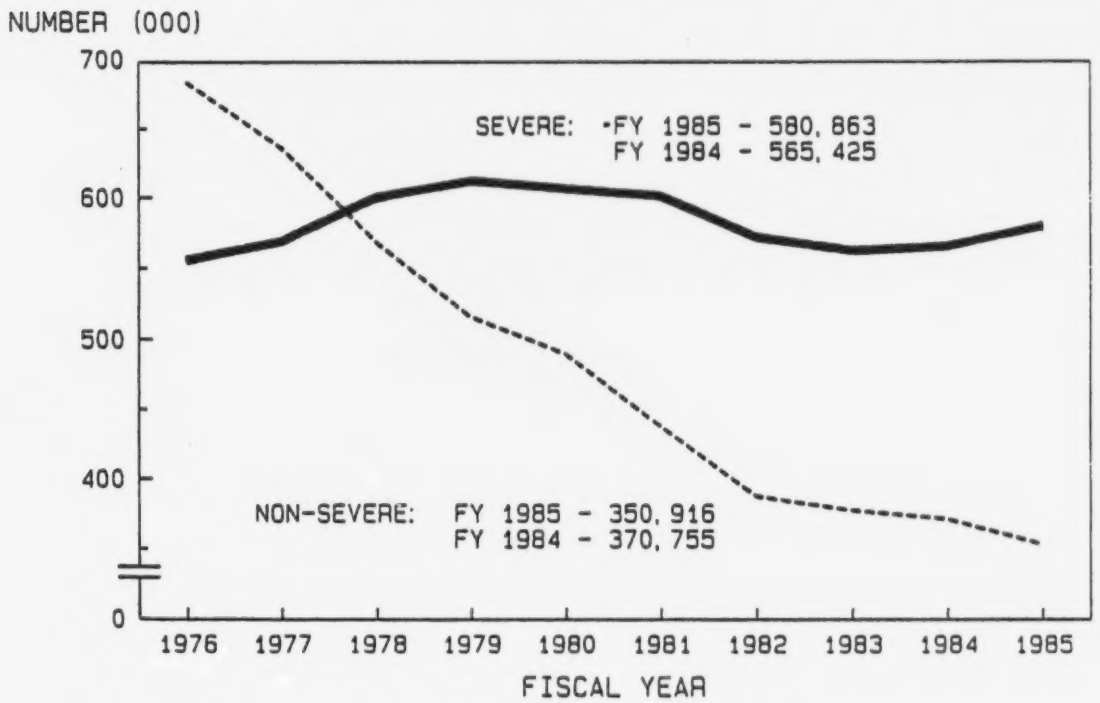


FIGURE E.
SEVERELY AND NON-SEVERELY DISABLED PERSONS SERVED
FY 1976 - FY 1985



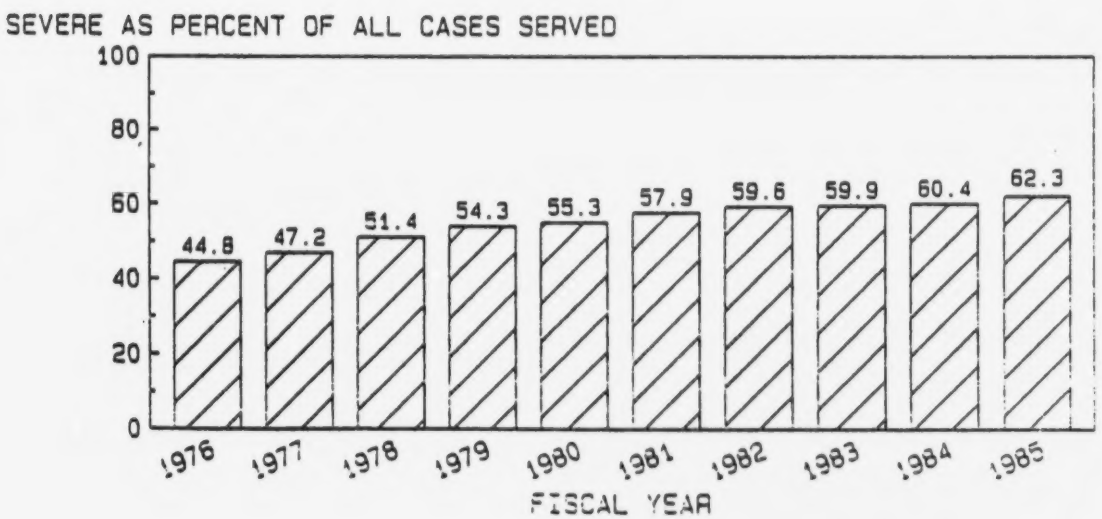


Table 1 - Number of persons served and rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1921 - 1985

Fiscal Year	Persons Served	Persons Rehabilitated	Fiscal Year	Persons Served	Persons Rehabilitated
1985	931,779	227,652	1953	221,849	61,308
1984	936,180	225,772	1952	228,490	63,632
1983	938,923	216,231	1951	231,544	66,193
1982	958,537	226,924	1950	255,724	59,597
1981	1,038,232	255,881	1949	216,997	58,020
1980	1,095,139	277,136	1948	191,063	53,131
1979	1,127,551	288,325	1947	170,143	43,880
1978	1,167,991	294,396	1946	169,796	36,106
1977	1,204,487	291,202	1945	161,050	41,925
1976	1,238,446	303,328	1944	145,059	43,997
1975	1,244,338	324,039	1943	129,207	42,618
1974	1,201,661	361,138	1942	91,572	21,757
1973	1,176,445	360,726	1941	78,320	14,579
1972	1,111,045	326,138	1940	65,624	11,890
1971	1,001,660	291,272	1939	63,575	10,747
1970	875,911	266,975	1938	63,666 1/	9,844
1969	781,614	241,390	1937		11,091
1968	680,415	207,918	1936		10,338
1967	569,907	173,594	1935		9,422
1966	499,464	154,279	1934		8,062
1965	441,332	134,859	1933		5,613
1964	399,852	119,708	1932		5,592
1963	368,696	110,136	1931		5,184
1962	345,635	102,377	1930		4,605
1961	320,963	92,501	1929		4,645
1960	297,950	88,275	1928		5,012
1959	280,384	80,739	1927		5,092
1958	258,444	74,317	1926		5,604
1957	238,582	70,940	1925		5,825
1956	221,128	65,640	1924		5,654
1955	209,039	57,981	1923		4,530
1954	211,219	55,825	1922		1,898
			1921		523

1/ Data prior to 1938 not available

Table 2 - Number of cases in caseloads of State vocational rehabilitation agencies during Fiscal Years 1975 - 1985

Fiscal Year	Applicants and Active Cases		Active Caseload Only	
	Number of Cases (Statuses 02-30)	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number of Cases (Statuses 10-30)	Percent Change From Previous Year
1985	1,440,239	+ 0.4	931,779	- 0.5
1984	1,434,453	- 0.7	936,180	- 0.3
1983	1,444,712	- 1.9	938,923	- 2.0
1982	1,473,313	- 9.7	958,537	- 7.7
1981	1,631,167	- 5.7	1,038,232	- 5.2
1980	1,728,987	- 1.3	1,095,139	- 2.9
1979	1,751,862	- 3.5	1,127,551	- 3.5
1978	1,815,564	- 2.7	1,167,991	- 3.0
1977	1,866,707	- 3.0	1,204,487	- 2.7
1976	1,925,049	- 0.7	1,238,446	- 0.5
1975	1,937,872	+ 5.2	1,244,338	+ 3.6

Table 3 - Number of persons rehabilitated and not rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1975 - 1985

Fiscal Year	Persons Rehabilitated		Persons Not Rehabilitated		Rehabilitation Rate 1/
	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	
1985	227,652	+ 0.8	126,927	- 3.5	64.2
1984	225,772	+ 4.4	131,572	- 1.9	63.2
1983	216,231	- 4.7	134,118	- 5.9	61.7
1982	226,924	-11.3	142,575	- 9.6	61.4
1981	255,881	- 7.7	157,682	+ 3.3	61.9
1980	277,136	- 3.8	152,672	- 2.3	64.5
1979	288,325	- 2.1	156,258	- 2.2	64.9
1978	294,396	+ 1.1	159,846	- 2.4	64.8
1977	291,202	- 4.0	163,706	- 8.6	64.0
1976	303,328	- 6.4	179,139	+26.3	62.9
1975	324,039	-10.3	141,851	+ 8.4	69.6

1/ Rehabilitation rates show the number of persons rehabilitated as a percent of all active case closures, whether rehabilitated.

Table 4 - Number of applicant and extended evaluation cases accepted and not accepted for VR services by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1975 - 1985

Fiscal Year	Applicants Accepted		Applicants Not Accepted		Acceptance Rate 1/
	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	
1985	353,095	+ 1.4	240,695	- 1.9	59.5
1984	348,233	- 0.5	245,435	- 2.7	58.7
1983	349,932	+ 4.9	252,208	- 3.2	58.1
1982	333,439	-10.7	260,518	-15.5	56.1
1981	373,310	- 9.5	308,173	+ 1.2	54.8
1980	412,356	+ 0.2	304,525	+ 1.1	57.5
1979	411,560	- 1.9	301,077	- 2.8	57.8
1978	419,590	- 3.6	309,624	- 0.9	57.5
1977	435,144	- 5.3	312,515	- 7.9	58.2
1976	459,620	-14.0	339,494	+12.1	57.5
1975	534,491	+ 4.6	302,942	+ 7.7	63.8

1/ Acceptance rates show the number of cases accepted for VR services as a percent of all applicant and extended evaluation cases accepted and not accepted.

Table 5 - Number of new applicants, new extended evaluation cases and new active cases in the caseloads of State vocational rehabilitation agencies during Fiscal Years 1975 - 1985

Fiscal Year	New Applicants (Status 02)		New Extended Evaluation Cases (Status 06)		New Active Cases (Status 10)	
	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year
1985	606,526	+ 2.4	28,683	+ 4.1	353,095	+ 1.4
1984	592,075	- 1.5	27,560	- 2.1	348,233	- 0.5
1983	601,108	+ 6.5	28,142	- 2.2	349,932	+ 4.9
1982	564,443	-11.6	28,778	-18.3	333,439	-10.7
1981	638,542	-11.7	35,224	-15.0	373,310	- 9.5
1980	722,847	+ 3.6	41,426	+ 1.5	412,356	+ 0.2
1979	697,873	- 2.4	40,843	- 1.0	411,560	- 1.9
1978	715,36[illegible]	- 4.2	41,240	- 1.7	419,590	- 3.6
1977	746,377	- 2.3	41,948	+ 8.1	435,144	- 5.3
1976	763,714	-13.8	38,792	- 7.3	459,620	-14.0
1975	885,737	+ 9.9	41,848	+28.5	534,491	+ 4.6

Table 6 - Number of applicant, extended evaluation and active cases remaining at the end of the fiscal year in caseloads of State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1975 - 1985

Fiscal Year	Total Cases Remaining (Statuses 02 - 24)		In Applicant Status (Status 02)		In Extended Evaluation (Status 06)		In Active Statuses (Statuses 10 - 24)	
	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year
1985	844,965	+ 1.6	245,776	+ 6.0	21,989	+ 5.0	577,200	- 0.3
1984	831,674	- 1.2	231,905	- 0.4	20,933	+ 0.5	578,836	- 1.7
1983	842,155	- 0.1	232,672	+ 0.2	20,819	- 5.4	588,574	- 0.1
1982	843,301	- 7.3	232,245	- 9.8	22,013	-18.9	589,038	- 5.7
1981	909,431	- 8.6	257,610	-13.3	27,152	-15.6	624,669	- 6.1
1980	994,654	- 1.1	297,148	+ 1.9	32,175	+ 2.2	665,331	- 2.6
1979	1,006,202	- 4.3	291,730	- 4.5	31,504	- 2.9	682,968	- 4.3
1978	1,051,698	- 4.3	305,514	- 3.5	32,435	- 1.8	713,749	- 4.8
1977	1,099,284	- 0.3	316,662	+ 0.4	33,043	+ 4.7	749,579	- 0.8
1976	1,103,088	- 5.6	315,549	-11.8	31,560	- 4.2	755,979	- 2.9
1975	1,169,040	+ 1.1	357,653	+12.4	32,939	+41.9	778,448	+ 9.7

Table 7 - Selected caseload measures for Fiscal Year 1985 compared to five and ten years earlier

Caseload Measure	Fiscal Year 1985	Fiscal Year 1980	Percent change: FY 85 vs FY 80	Fiscal Year 1975	Percent change: FY 85 vs FY 75
Total applicants	840,730	982,065	-14.3	1,204,262	-30.2
New applicants	606,526	722,847	-16.1	885,737	-31.5
Applicants on hand, end of year	245,776	297,148	-17.3	357,653	-31.3
Total persons served	931,779	1,095,139	-14.9	1,244,338	-25.1
New active cases	353,095	412,356	-14.4	534,491	-33.9
Rehabilitations	227,652	277,136	-17.9	324,039	-29.8
Rehabilitation rate	64.2	64.5	- 0.5	69.6	- 7.8
Active cases on hand, end of year	577,200	665,331	-13.3	778,448	-25.9
Rehabilitations per 100,000 population	95	121	-21.5	149	-36.2
Persons served per 100,000 population	385	476	-19.1	570	-32.5
Severe persons served	580,863	606,049	- 4.2	555,533 1/	+ 4.6 1/
New severe active cases	219,120	224,729	- 2.5	224,720 1/	- 2.5 1/
Severe rehabilitations	135,229	142,545	- 5.1	115,746	+16.8
Severe rehabilitation rate	62.2	60.9	+ 2.1	62.9 1/	- 1.1 1/
Severe active cases on hand, end of year	363,497	372,158	- 2.3	350,558 1/	+ 3.7 1/

1/ For Fiscal Year 1976, the first year for which this series was available.

Table 8 - Number of persons rehabilitated and served by State vocational rehabilitation agencies per 100,000 population, 1/ Fiscal Years 1975 - 1985

Fiscal Year	Total Resident Population 2/ (mil)	Rehabilitations		Persons Served	
		Number 2/	Rate per 100,000 population	Number 2/	Rate per 100,000 population
1985	236.5	223,661	95	910,517	385
1984	234.3	221,781	95	915,183	391
1983	232.0	212,294	92	917,753	396
1982	229.6	222,940	97	936,543	408
1981	227.2	251,483	110	1,014,518	447
1980	224.6	272,204	121	1,069,853	476
1979	222.1	283,185	127	1,101,015	496
1978	219.8	289,531	132	1,141,024	519
1977	217.6	286,906	132	1,177,993	541
1976	215.5	297,147	138	1,209,791	561
1975	213.3	318,251	149	1,214,585	570

1/ Rates are based on the estimated total resident population on July 1 prior to each fiscal year except for Fiscal Year 1981 which is based on the Decennial Census as of April 1, 1980. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports," Series P-25.

2/ Resident population and persons served and rehabilitated excludes information from Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 9 - Number of applicant, extended evaluation and active cases in State vocational rehabilitation agencies, percent change and percent distribution, Fiscal Years 1984 - 1985

Caseload item	Fiscal Year		Percent Change	Percent distribution Fiscal Year	
	1984	1985		1984	1985
Applicants (02)					
Number available	825,694	840,730	1.8	100.0	100.0
On hand, Oct. 1	233,619	234,204	0.3	28.3	27.9
New since Oct. 1	592,075	606,526	2.4	71.7	72.1
Number processed	593,789	594,954	0.2	71.9	70.8
Accepted for VR (10)	334,096	338,615	1.4	40.5	40.3
Accepted for EE (06)	27,560	28,683	4.1	3.3	3.4
Not accepted for VR or EE (08)	232,133	227,656	- 1.9	28.1	27.1
Total on hand, Sept. 30	231,905	245,776	6.0	28.1	29.2
Extended evaluation cases (06)					
Number available	48,372	49,508	2.3	100.0	100.0
On hand, Oct. 1	20,812	20,825	0.1	43.0	42.1
New since Oct. 1	27,560	28,683	4.1	57.0	57.9
Number processed	27,439	27,519	0.3	56.7	55.6
Accepted for VR (10)	14,137	14,480	2.4	29.2	29.2
Not accepted for VR (08)	13,302	13,039	- 2.0	27.5	26.3
Total on hand, Sept. 30	20,933	21,989	5.0	43.3	44.4
Active cases (10-30)					
Number available 1/	936,180	931,779	- 0.5	100.0	100.0
On hand, Oct. 1	587,947	578,684	- 1.6	62.8	62.1
New since Oct. 1	348,233	353,095	1.4	37.2	37.9
Number closed	357,344	354,579	- 0.8	38.2	38.1
Rehabilitated (26)	225,772	227,652	0.8	24.1	24.4
Not rehabilitated (28)	99,399	96,352	- 3.1	10.6	10.3
Not rehabilitated (30)	32,173	30,575	- 5.0	3.4	3.3
Total on hand, Sept. 30	578,836	577,200	- 0.3	61.8	61.9

1/ Persons served.

Table 10 - Severely disabled clients in the active caseloads of State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1984 - 1985

Caseload Item	Fiscal Year 1984				Fiscal Year 1985			
	All clients	Severely disabled			All clients	Severely disabled		
		Number	Percent of total	Percent Change vs. FY 1983		Number	Percent of total	Percent Change vs. FY 1984
Cases on hand, Oct. 1 (Statuses 10 to 24)	587,947	352,875	60.0	0.5	578,684	361,743	62.5	2.5
New since Oct. 1	348,233	212,550	61.0	0.7	353,095	219,120	62.1	3.1
Total available	936,180	565,425	60.4	0.6	931,779	580,863	62.3	2.7
Total processed	357,344	217,468	60.9	3.6	354,579	217,366	61.3	0.0
Rehabilitated	225,772	132,665	58.8	6.8	227,652	135,229	59.4	1.9
Not rehabilitated (28)	99,399	65,284	65.7	- 0.4	96,352	62,985	65.4	- 3.5
Not rehabilitated (30)	32,173	19,519	60.7	- 3.4	30,575	19,152	62.6	- 1.9
Cases on hand, Sept. 30 (Statuses 10 to 24)	578,836	347,957	60.1	- 1.2	577,200	363,497	63.0	4.5

Table 11 - Number of severely and non-severely disabled persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, percent change from previous year and percent severely disabled, Fiscal Years 1975-1985

Fiscal Year	Severely Disabled		Non-Severely Disabled		
	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Number	Percent Change From Previous Year	Percent Severe 1/
1985	135,229	+ 1.9	92,423	- 0.7	59.4
1984	132,665	+ 6.8	93,107	+ 1.2	58.8
1983	124,195	- 4.4	92,036	- 5.2	57.4
1982	129,866	- 6.2	97,058	-17.4	57.2
1981	138,380	- 2.9	117,501	-12.7	54.1
1980	142,545	- 0.5	134,591	- 7.1	51.4
1979	143,375	+ 3.6	144,950	- 7.1	49.9
1978	138,402	+ 8.5	155,994	- 4.7	47.0
1977	127,522	+ 3.7	163,680	- 9.3	43.8
1976	122,938	+ 6.3	180,390	-13.4	40.5
1975	115,746	+ 1.5	208,293	-15.7	35.7

1/ Percent of all persons rehabilitated who were severely disabled

Table 12 - Rehabilitation Rate for Severely and Non-Severely Disabled Clients of State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies, Fiscal Years 1976 - 1985

Fiscal Year	Rehabilitation Rate 1/		
	Total	Severe	Non-Severe
1985	64.2	62.2	67.5
1984	63.2	61.0	66.6
1983	61.7	59.2	65.6
1982	61.4	58.9	65.1
1981	61.9	59.2	65.2
1980	64.5	60.9	68.7
1979	64.9	62.1	67.8
1978	64.8	62.5	67.0
1977	64.1	61.4	66.3
1976	62.9	60.0	65.0

1/ Rehabilitations ÷ (All active cases closed).

Table 13 - Number of severely and non-severely disabled persons in active caseloads of State vocational rehabilitation agencies and percent severe: Fiscal Years 1976 - 1985

A. New Cases and Cases Not Rehabilitated

Fiscal Year	New Active Cases			Not Rehabilitated (28, 30)		
	Severe	Non-Severe	Percent Severe 1/	Severe	Non-Severe	Percent Severe 1/
1985	219,120	133,975	62.1	82,137	44,790	64.7
1984	212,550	135,683	61.0	84,803	46,769	64.5
1983	210,989	138,943	60.3	85,765	48,353	63.9
1982	200,600	132,839	60.2	90,567	52,008	63.5
1981	224,309	149,001	60.1	95,462	62,220	60.5
1980	224,729	187,627	54.5	91,346	61,326	59.8
1979	226,287	185,273	55.0	87,541	68,717	56.0
1978	225,630	193,960	53.8	83,051	70,795	54.0
1977	214,803	220,341	49.4	79,954	83,752	48.8
1976	224,720	234,900	48.9	82,037	97,102	45.8

B. Cases Served and Cases on Hand at End of Period

Fiscal Year	Active Cases Served			On Hand At End of Period		
	Severe	Non-Severe	Percent Severe 1/	Severe	Non-Severe	Percent Severe 1/
1985	580,863	350,916	62.3	363,497	213,703	63.0
1984	565,425	370,755	60.4	347,957	230,879	60.1
1983	562,052	376,871	59.9	352,092	236,482	59.8
1982	571,541	386,996	59.6	351,108	237,930	59.6
1981	600,727	437,505	57.9	366,885	257,784	58.7
1980	606,049	489,090	55.3	372,158	293,173	55.9
1979	611,994	515,557	54.3	381,078	301,890	55.8
1978	600,063	567,928	51.4	378,610	335,139	53.1
1977	568,826	635,661	47.2	361,350	388,229	48.2
1976	555,533	683,078	44.8	350,558	405,586	46.4

1/ Severe as a percent of severe and non-severe cases.

Selected Personal and Program-Related Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated by State VR Agencies and Reasons for Closure, Fiscal Years 1982 - 1984

Section 13 of the Rehabilitation Act as amended in 1984 calls for the Commissioner to collect a specified set of data on each client and report the information to the Congress in the Annual Report. The following summary of client and program-related characteristics for persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is offered in support of this new requirement. The data in this report are the latest currently available as some returns for Fiscal Year 1985 are still being processed. The figures for Fiscal Year 1984 are classified as preliminary since submittals for a few agencies have yet to be incorporated into the present file. However, these agencies are not expected to have a large impact on the final totals, percentages and means for Fiscal Year 1984. One set of data elements required in law--types of facilities or agencies which furnished services and whether each such facility or agency is public or private--is not included in this report because it is new to the reporting system and State agencies will need some time to incorporate it into their own systems. The agencies have been notified, however, of this new requirement with the announcement of OMB approval of the revised Case Service Report for Fiscal Years 1985, 1986 and 1987. This is the RSA-911 system, successor to the RSA-300 system, both of which are the sources of data on client characteristics.

Summary

Based on preliminary data for persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 and final returns for earlier years, distinct changes are taking place in (a) the composition of clients in State agency caseloads and in (b) the VR process itself by which these clients are served. The homemaker closure, for example, has declined dramatically in importance reaching its lowest level in 18 years of data. Since a disproportionate number of homemakers were older females, it was not surprising to note the steady decline in women and older persons among rehabilitated clientele. Concommitantly, the proportion of rehabilitated persons placed into competitive employment has reached the highest level that can be traced in historical records. Also, the improvement in mean client earnings at closure in Fiscal Year 1984 exceeded the rate of inflation for the first time in recent years.

Process oriented factors relating to cost of case services, time spent in rehabilitation and types of services provided are undergoing changes in direction. The mean cost of case services, for example, declined for persons rehabilitated in both Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984, the first declines noted in at least two decades. The mean length of time spent in rehabilitation has also declined recently while relatively fewer clients have received medical services or were being sent to college. At the same time, more clients have received on-the-job and personal and vocational adjustment training.

The foregoing trends tend to indicate that State agencies are becoming more placement-oriented and are providing services that are less expensive and which take less time.

Age at referral

Clients rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 were, on the average, 32.5 years old when referred for vocational rehabilitation (VR) services. This was the third year in a row that the mean age at referral has dropped after many years of increases. The recent decline in clients over age 44 also continued in Fiscal year 1984 and is now below 20 percent of the total. The greatest gains were recorded in the proportion of individuals in the prime working ages of 25 to 44 years now encompassing nearly 45 percent of all clients. Interestingly, the youngest clients, those under 18 years old at referral, have declined in proportion, falling below nine percent for the first time since at least the mid-1960's.

Sex

Females accounted for a smaller proportion of persons rehabilitated for the fourth year in a row reaching 43.4 percent of the total in Fiscal Year 1984. This is the lowest proportion for females in a decade. The decline is directly related to the reduction in homemaker closures reported by State agencies. Recently, the proportion of homemaker closures among women has declined from approximately one-quarter to one-fifth of the total.

Race/Ethnicity

Minority races have comprised roughly one-fifth of those rehabilitated by State VR agencies for many years. Persons of Hispanic origin represented 6.6 percent of the rehabilitants for Fiscal Year 1984.

Education

The educational attainment of VR clients has improved steadily in recent years. More that half (53.0 percent) of the individuals rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 had completed at least 12 grades of formal schooling (high school graduates) compared to 50.7 percent two years earlier. An additional 14.6 percent received special education by virtue of having a major or secondary disabling condition of mental retardation.

Source of Referral

Referrals by individuals (physicians, self-referrals and other individuals) represented 44.1 percent of the cases rehabilitated during Fiscal Year 1984. Self-referral was the most prevalent single source of referral (23.2 percent) and has been the fastest growing referral source. Only 19.2 percent of persons rehabilitated five years earlier were so referred. An increase was also reported in the proportion of clients referred to VR by elementary or high schools accounting for 10.4 percent of the rehabilitations in Fiscal Year 1984 after a recent low of 9.5 percent in Fiscal Year 1981. This finding is correlated to the decreasing age of VR clients. Generally, referrals from public sources other than educational institutions have declined in proportion led by welfare agencies and the Social Security Administration. Both of these latter referral sources accounted for fewer than four percent each of the persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984. Public welfare agencies have declined in proportion for ten consecutive years and Social Security for five years.

Major disabling condition

Most groupings of disability types among rehabilitated persons have declined in proportion in recent years. This has been brought about by (a) the recent inclusion of specific developmental disorders (learning disabilities) into the reporting system which accounted for 2.2 percent of all persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984, (b) a modest one point increase in the proportion of mentally retarded persons (led entirely by those with mild retardation) in the last three years reaching 12.7 percent in Fiscal Year 1984 and (c) a nearly two point gain in the proportion of alcoholics in the last three years culminating in 6.8 percent of the total rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984. Alcoholics, the mildly retarded and those with psychoneurotic disorders constituted the three most common specific disability groups among persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984. Among the broad disability categories, declining proportions have been noted among those with digestive system disorders, the mentally ill and those with orthopedic impairments. The decrease in the proportion of persons with digestive disorders has been rather sharp--from 5.1 percent in Fiscal Year 1979 to 2.5 percent only five years later. Most of this decrease has been in the category of dental conditions. The decline in the mentally ill has been more gradual decreasing to 18.5 percent in Fiscal Year 1984. The orthopedically impaired, still the largest broadly defined grouping of disabled persons, have declined to 22.2 percent of the total in Fiscal Year 1984.

Primary cause of major disabling condition

Roughly eight percent of the orthopedic impairments were caused by accidents involving the spinal cord. Accidents and other injuries are the primary causes for the majority of the orthopedic impairments and amputations of extremities.

Time spent in VR

The rehabilitation process (from referral to closure) took, on the average, 21.9 months for clients rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984. This is about one month less than the average reported only one year earlier. Clients remaining in the rehabilitation process for more than two years declined in proportion from 34.1 percent in Fiscal Year 1983 to 30.9 percent in Fiscal Year 1984.

Types of services provided

In the 15 years for which the statistical series on types of services is available, the lowest proportions of rehabilitated clients in receipt of medical services (restoration) was recorded in Fiscal Year 1984--37.5 percent. This was the fourth consecutive decline in the proportion of rehabilitated clients receiving restoration. The proportion of rehabilitated clients receiving any kind of training has typically ranged narrowly from 50 to 53 percent through the years. On an estimated basis, however, roughly 55 percent of clients rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 received training which, if maintained in the final figures, would be the highest such percentage ever recorded.

A shift in the types of training delivered to individuals appears to be occurring. Less expensive types of training such as on-the-job training and personal and vocational adjustment are being provided more frequently as vocational and trade school training increased to its highest proportion ever in Fiscal Year 1984 (13.4 percent). The more expensive kind of training involved in sending clients to colleges and universities has declined in frequency reaching its lowest level of 10.9 percent in over a decade.

Cost of case services

If the mean cost of purchasing services for persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 of $1,460 is not too sharply revised when final figures become available, then Fiscal Year 1984 will represent the second consecutive annual decline in the average case service cost. The final mean case service cost for persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983 was $1,495 and for Fiscal Year 1982, $1,539, the highest mean ever recorded. Declines in cost appear associated with the decreasing amount of time that rehabilitated clients are spending in the VR process and with diminishing proportions of clients receiving potentially expensive services such as college or university training and medical services which can include surgery and hospitalization. State agencies, are, perhaps, achieving a measure of success in seeking similar benefits for their clients, costs paid by non-VR sources, which are not directly reflected in data submitted in the Case Service Report system. None of the cost figures includes amounts for program administration or personnel salaries.

Work status at referral and closure

About four out of every five clients (80.6 percent) rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 were not working when referred to VR. At closure, more than three-quarters (79.0 percent) of the rehabilitants were placed into the competitive labor market. This figure is significant for two reasons. First, it represents the third fairly steep increase in as many years and, second, it is the highest proportion observed in at least the last quarter of a century and, probably, much longer than that. There has been, at the same time, a significant decline in the number and proportion of homemaker closures. In Fiscal Year 1981, 15.7 percent of the clients (or 39,360 persons) were rehabilitated as homemakers. This was the second highest proportion recorded in 18 years of data. By Fiscal Year 1984, however, the number of homemaker closures dropped by forty percent to 23,621 to represent only 11.0 percent of the total rehabilitations, the lowest proportion ever recorded.

It would seem that efforts made by State agencies to reduce the frequency of the homemaker closure, the legitimacy of which has been questioned in certain instances, are coming to fruition. The emphasis is clearly on the regular job market as even the proportion of clients rehabilitated into sheltered employment fell in Fiscal Year 1984 for the first time in many years.

Weekly earnings at referral and closure

In the week before referral to VR, 85.1 percent of persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 had no earnings, the highest such proportion that can be

traced in records going back to the 1950's. The mean earnings at referral, including the great bulk of clients with no earnings, was $20.40. At closure in Fiscal Year 1984, rehabilitated clients averaged $151.30 per week, including those with zero earnings. The proportion at closure with no earnings, 11.5 percent, is the lowest in at least a quarter of a century.

The mean weekly earnings at closure in Fiscal Year 1984 for persons who had earnings (i.e. exclusive of the non-wage-earners) was $171.00, or 5.5 percent more than the mean of $162.10 for earners rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983. This was the first time in recent years that the annual increase in the mean weekly earnings at closure exceeded the gain in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index which increased by only 4.3 percent from 1983 to 1984.

Occupation at closure

The decline in the proportion of homemakers rehabilitated at closure, was accompanied by a roughly comparable increase of persons rehabilitated into industrial occupations and, especially into structural occupations. Structural occupations are those in construction work, metal fabrication, welding, painting, excavation, etc. Overall, industrial occupations accounted for 29.8 percent of persons rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 compared to 26.6 percent just two years earlier. The structural occupation category advanced to 8.3 percent in Fiscal Year 1984 from 6.4 percent in Fiscal Year 1982.

The service category is the second largest grouping of occupations into which clients were placed in Fiscal Year 1984--accounting for 21.8 percent of the total. Service occupations have generally risen in importance in recent years led mostly by occupations in food and beverage preparation and building services occupations.

Aside from homemakers, the occupations with the largest recent decline were the professions, falling by one percentage point from Fiscal Year 1982 to 12.3 percent of the total in Fiscal Year 1984. This decline was led primarily by fewer placements into occupations in medicine and health and in education.

Reasons why applicants are not accepted for vocational rehabilitation services

The most common reason for non-acceptance of applicants in Fiscal Year 1984 was that an offer of services was refused; this occurred 24.3 percent of the time. Another 19.1 percent of the applicants were cited for failing to cooperate. In recent years, three other reasons for non-acceptance have been used with decreasing frequency. The first is "handicap too severe, or unfavorable medical prognosis" which was used 8.3 percent of the time in Fiscal Year 1984. The decline in this reason suggests that agencies feel increasingly confident in dealing with severely disabled persons and

are now less likely to determine them to be ineligible for services. Two other declining reasons--"no disabling condition" and "no vocational handicap"--suggest that agencies are becoming more successful in informing organizations and other sources that refer potential clients what the eligibility criteria are for acceptance into the program.

Reasons why extended evaluation cases are not accepted for vocational rehabilitation services

Applicants whose eligibility for VR services cannot readily be determined are provided some services to see if they have rehabilitation potential. This process is referred to as extended evaluation and cannot exceed 18 months. The majority of extended evaluation cases are now being accepted for rehabilitation services--the acceptance rate was 52.6 percent in Fiscal Year 1985. Among extended evaluation cases not accepted for services, the most commonly cited reason in Fiscal Year 1984, and the fastest growing reason, was the failure to cooperate. The most rapidly declining reasons cited were (a) the severity of the underlying handicap (23.1 percent in Fiscal Year 1984) and (b) refusal of services (18.2 percent).

Reasons why clients are not rehabilitated

Before examining the reasons for the non-rehabilitation of clients, it should be pointed out that the rehabilitation, or "success", rate has risen in each of the last three years reaching 64.2 percent in Fiscal Year 1985. This is the proportion of closures from the active statuses that are classified as being rehabilitated.

Three reasons are each typically used over twenty percent of the time to describe why clients could not be rehabilitated. In Fiscal Year 1984 they were "unable to locate; or moved" (24.6 percent), "refused services" (22.0 percent) and "failed to cooperate" (21.7 percent). The clearest trend in recent years among the various reasons has been the decline in the use of "handicap too severe or unfavorable medical prognosis" as a reason for closure. This reason was used 10.8 percent of the time in Fiscal Year 1984, the third consecutive annual decline after the record high of 13.2 percent was set in Fiscal Year 1981. The 10.8 percent figure for Fiscal Year 1984 also represented the lowest such proportion in seven years. This trend suggests that State agencies are having greater success in providing services to severely disabled persons.

Profile of the Learning Disabled in the Rehabilitation Program

Introduction

In 1981, State vocational rehabilitation agencies were asked to employ a new code to identify those of their clients having a learning disability as the major disabling condition. Using the terminology of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-III, 1980), the new grouping was referred to as "specific developmental disorders". Fiscal Year 1983 was the first year for tabulation of data for the new disability grouping--referred to hereafter as "learning disabilities" (LD)--was possible through the Case Service Report (RSA-300 system). There were, however, six State agencies not using the proper code for learning disabilities and a seventh agency that did not report the major disabling condition at all. If only one percent of the cases rehabilitated by these seven agencies were of persons with a learning disability, then the tabulations in this report would have displayed an additional 400 rehabilitations for the LD population. What follows is a brief profile of the LD clientele in the State-Federal program as seen in the characteristics of those whose cases were closed out in Fiscal year 1983 compared to closed cases among the non-LD population.

Issues in Serving the Learning Disabled

Although Fiscal Year 1983 was the first year in which the learning disabled could be identified in the Case Service Report, at least two issues have quickly come to the surface. First, the recent emphasis on providing services to this disability group appears, to some degree, to run counter to the emphasis in the Rehabilitation Act on serving the severely disabled on a priority basis. Only a minority of the learning disabled (39.5 percent) rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983 were classified as severely disabled compared to 59.0 percent of the rehabilitated non-LD clientele. Continued emphasis on serving the severely disabled will likely mean that the growth of LD clients in State agency caseloads will be curtailed after a short period of expansion since they are not presently a good source of severely disabled persons.

A second issue is suggested by the recent growth of another disability group--the mildly mentally retarded--at the same time that the vocational needs of the learning disabled were being recognized in the rehabilitation program. Since Fiscal Year 1981, the mildly mentally retarded have increased in proportion among all rehabilitation persons (from 6.4 percent in Fiscal Year 1981 to 7.6 percent in Fiscal Year 1984). While this gain may not seem too pronounced, it comes after seven years of a decline. The other two groups of mentally retarded persons identified in the Case Service Report--the moderately and severely retarded--have had virtually no change in their proportions in nearly a decade. The need for a clear distinction between the two disabilities becomes more important when one

realizes that the definition of mild mental retardation used in the vocational rehabilitation program is not in accord with any definition found in the DSM-III. In rehabilitation, mild retardation entails maladaptive behavior and an IQ in the range of 70 to 85. In the DSM-III, no IQ above 70 is recognized as mental retardation although a category called "borderline intellectual functioning" (IQ in the 71-84 range) is listed.

Personal and Program-Related Characteristics of the Learning Disabled

(See Appendix C for further statistical information.)

Closures/rehabilitation rate

The number of persons with LD as the major disabling condition who were vocationally rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983 totalled 2,696. This amounted to 1.3 percent of all persons rehabilitated that year. State agencies closed out another 1,361 cases of LD clients who could not be rehabilitated. These individuals constituted one percent of all persons who were not rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983. The rehabilitation rate for LD clients--rehabilitations as a percent of the sum of rehabilitations and non-rehabilitations--came to 66.5 percent compared to a rehabilitation rate of 61.6 percent among non-LD clients. On a preliminary basis, 2.2 percent of clients rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1984 had a learning disability.

Age at referral

The most striking difference between LD and non-LD clients was their age at the time of referral for rehabilitation. Over a quarter (26.4 percent) of the rehabilitated LD clients were under 18 years of age at referral compared to only 9.3 percent of the non-LD group. More than a third (36.5 percent) of the LD clientele were 18 or 19 years old at referral compared to only 9.7 percent of the non-LD clients. At the other end of the age spectrum, only one percent of the LD's were 50 years old or over at referral while 14.3 percent of the non-LD's were in this older age grouping. The mean age of rehabilitated LD clients at referral was 21.0 years compared to 32.7 years for the comparable non-LD group.

Among the LD population, the highest rehabilitation rate, 70.5 percent, was associated with persons 18 or 19 years old at referral. (This excludes the older age groups having fewer than 50 closures each.) This rehabilitation rate was much higher than for the groupings of LD clients under 18 years old and 20-24 years old at referral (63.1 and 64.4 percent, respectively). It is presumed that the recency of high school graduation is a positive factor in helping to effect a successful rehabilitation. The non-LD clients exhibited little change in the rehabilitation rate through the mid-40's (approximately 60 percent). Thereafter, the rehabilitation rate rose dramatically as the homemaking closure was employed with greater frequency.

Sex

The overwhelming majority of rehabilitated LD clients were males (72.7 percent). This contrasted sharply with the male majority of only 54.9 percent among non-LD clientele. Even more surprising was the finding that the rehabilitation rate for male LD closures was higher than the rate for female closures, 67.6 percent vs 63.9 percent, respectively. This reverses the typical pattern in the State-Federal program where the rehabilitation

rate for females exceeds that for males. Among non-LD closures in Fiscal Year 1983, for example, 65.1 percent of the females and 58.9 percent of the males were rehabilitated. Historically higher rehabilitation rates for females is associated with the much higher prevalence of the homemaking closure among them. With the homemaking closure unlikely for the young people comprising the LD population, the outcomes available to males and females are comparable. For reasons not obvious from the data displayed, however, State agencies found it somewhat easier to rehabilitate LD males than LD females.

Family Income

The families of rehabilitated learning disabled clients had higher incomes than their non-LD counterparts. Over half (52.2 percent) of the LD clients and only 32.9 percent of the non-LD clients resided in families whose income exceeded $600 in the month before referral for rhigher income categories where approximately 70 percent of those in families with monthly incomes of $500 or more were rehabilitated. For non-LD clients rehabilitation rates are positively correlated with increasing amounts of family income.

Public Assistance Status at Referral

Given the higher family incomes of LD clients, it is not surprising that fewer of them were on public assistance at referral than was the case among the non-LD clients. Only 6.9 percent of the rehabilitated LD clientele were welfare recipients at referral compared to 15.6 percent of the non-LD group. The LD client on public assistance was a little less likely to have been successfully rehabilitated than was the non-LD recipient (47.7 percent vs 50.0 percent, respectively). The rehabilitation rates were reversed, however, for non-recipients--68.9 percent for LD clients and 64.6 percent for non-LD clients.

Work Status at Referral

Only 12.5 percent of rehabilitated LD clients and 14.4 percent of the non-LD group were competitively employed at referral. A much larger proportion of the rehabilitated LD group was classified as not working by virtue of being a student (35.6 percent vs 13.3 percent of the non-LD clientele). A very high proportion of both LD and non-LD closures competitively employed at referral were successfully rehabilitated--79.7 percent and 80.4 percent, respectively. Much lower rehabilitation rates were observed for both groups when individuals were not working at referral, roughly 57 percent to 67 percent depending upon the type of non-working status and disability.

Work Status at Closure

LD clients were much more likely than their non-LD counterparts to be rehabilitated into competitive employment, 93.0 percent to 76.6 percent respectively. Conversely, they were much less likely to be closed into homemaking--2.2 percent vs 12.6 percent, for LD and non-LD clients, respectively. Clearly, this findings is closely allied to the age difference in the two groups where few of the LD clients were old enough to consider as candidates for a homemaking closure.

Weekly Earnings at Referral

The great majority of rehabilitated clients had no earnings at referral regardless of type of disability. Only 13.4 percent and 15.8 percent of LD and non-LD clients, respectively, reported any earnings in the week before referral. The mean weekly earnings for LD clients at referral, including the vast majority with no earnings at all, came to $14.40 compared to $21.40 for the non-LD group. For the relatively few wage-earners, mean earnings of LD workers at referral came to $107.70 and for non-LD workers, $135.40.

For both groups, non-wage-earners were much less likely than wage-earners to be successfully rehabilitated. The rehabilitation rate for non-wage-earning LD clients was 64.8 percent compared to at least 71.4 percent for the various earnings groups. For non-LD clients, the rehabilitation rate was only 59.1 percent for non-earners compared to rehabilitation rates starting from 68.5 percent for the different earnings groupings.

Weekly Earnings at Closure

Since more of the rehabilitated LD clients were competitively employed, it is not surprising to find that more of them had some earnings in the week before closure, 97.5 percent vs. 86.8 percent of the successfully rehabilitated non LD group. Greater proportions of the non-LD clientele, however, were found to have had weekly earnings at closure of $200 or more—25.1 percent vs. 18.4 percent of the LD group. This difference is more pronounced at earnings levels of $300 a week and over. This discrepancy is understandable in terms of the greater work experience of non-LD clients. The mean weekly earnings at closure of rehabilitated LD persons, including those with no earnings, came to $146.80 compared to $141.60 for the non-LD group. When the non-wage-earners were excluded from the computation of the mean, the non-LD group has higher earnings —163.00 per week vs $150.70 per seek for the LD cohort. This finding, too, is related to the greater work experience of the non-LD population.

Occupation at closure

The distribution of occupational groupings among rehabilitated learning disabled clients differed considerably from that of the non-LD population. Over one-third (35.3 percent) of LD persons were rehabilitated into service occupations compared to only 22.0 percent of the non-LD group. The LD clientele also exceeded their non-LD counterparts in each of the five broad groupings of industrial occupations with the biggest difference showing up in structural occupations (e.g. a variety of construction jobs including welding, cutting, painting as well as metal fabrication) - 12.2 percent vs. 7.7 percent of the non LD cohort. Members of the non-LD group were far likelier than the learning disabled to be placed into professional occupations, clerical and sales positions and special VR occupations such as homemaking, unpaid family work and sheltered workshop work.

Time spent in vocational rehabilitation

The distribution of the time spent in vocational rehabilitation by the learning disabled population rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983 was much more narrowly defined than the distribution of time for the non-LD group. This statistical anomaly made it possible for larger proportions of the non-LD group to be rehabilitated in less than seven months and more than 24 months.

The middle range of months--seven to 24 months--accounted for 69.8 percent of the rehabilitated LD population and only 53.0 percent of the non-LD group. On the average, rehabilitated LD clients spent only 18.2 months in vocational rehabilitation compared to 22.5 months for the non-LD group.

The highest rehabilitation rates for LD clients were for those in the rehabilitation process for one to two years--a success rate of about 70 percent. For the non-LD group, the highest rehabilitation rates of roughly 75 percent were for those staying in VR four to six months.

Receipt of Restoration Services

Only 8.0 percent of the LD clients rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983 received restoration services. These are medical services for physical and mental conditions. A much larger proportion of the non-LD cohort of rehabilitated persons received such services during the vocational rehabilitation process--39.0 percent. This disparity is not surprising given the large age differential between the two groupings of clients. The receipt or non-receipt of restoration services was not associated with a change of any consequence in the rehabilitation rates for LD clients--67.3 percent if medical services had been provided and 66.4 percent if there had been no services. There was a considerable difference, however, in the rehabilitation rates for LD clients — 67.3 percent if medical services had been provided and 66.4 percent if there had been no services. There was a considerable difference, however, in the rehabilitation rates among the non-LD clientele depending upon the delivery of restoration services— 73.1 percent with such services vs. only 56.0 percent in the absence of such services.

Receipt of Training Services

LD clients rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983 were much likelier than their non-LD counterparts to have received some type of training while undergoing rehabilitation - 65.7 percent compared to 52.5 percent for the non-LD grouping. This finding is in accord with the long-observed pattern of younger persons being likelier to receive training than older persons. Larger proportions of LD clients received vocational schooling, on-the-job-training, and personal and vocational adjustment training. Interestingly, however, the non-LD group was likelier than the LD population to have been sent to college as part of the rehabilitation process. The reason for this finding is not obvious since a much higher proportion of the LD cohort was of college age. It is possible that the nature of the various learning disabilities militates against the continuance of their education in college for the vast majority of individuals.

In both LD and non-LD clients, the receipt of some form of training led to higher rehabilitation rates than if no training had been provided. Importantly, however, training had more of a positive impact on the LD clientele. The rehabilitation rates for both groups were similar in the absence of any training--58.7 percent for the LD population and 57.9 percent for the non-LD grouping. When training was received, the rehabilitation rate for the LD cohort rose to 71.4 percent and the non-LD grouping to 65.4 percent. The type of training producing the highest rehabilitation rates for both types of clients was on-the-job training. For the LD population, this

came to 82.2 percent vs. 64.0 percent without on-the-job training and for the non-LD group it came to 79.4 percent vs 60.8 percent in the absence of OJT.

Severity of Disability

Not unexpectedly, the learning disabled were less likely to be classified as being severely disabled--39.5 percent vs. 59.0 percent of the non-LD clients. This discrepancy is explained by the youthfulness of the LD grouping and by the absence of a definition of severe disability in the reporting system geared specifically to the learning disabled. Those classified as severely disabled in both groups were less likely to be rehabilitated than persons who were not severely disabled. Among the learning disabled, the rehabilitation rates were 62.8 percent for the severely disabled and 69.1 percent for the non-severely disabled. Among the non-learning disabled, the rehabilitation rates were 59.2 percent for the severely disabled and 65.5 percent for the non-severely disabled.

Cost of Case Services

State rehabilitation agencies spent considerably less money on their LD clientele rehabilitated in Fiscal Year 1983 than on non-LD persons. The mean cost of purchasing services for the LD grouping was $876.5 compared to $1,484.9 for the rehabilitated non-LD clients, a difference of nearly 70 percent more for the latter group. A similar disparity was observed among persons who could not be rehabilitated. The LD clients not successfully rehabilitated averaged $572.3 in case service costs while their non-LD counterparts averaged $948.0, or about 66 percent more. The LD population seldom required medical services while the training services they received in greater numbers than the non-LD group were generally less expensive services such as vocational schooling, on-the-job training and personal and vocational adjustment training. They were much less likely to receive the more expensive college training than were the non-LD clients.

Distribution by State Agency

The general agencies most contributing to the total of 2,696 rehabilitations of learning disabled clients in Fiscal Year 1983 were California (768), Texas (297), Wisconsin (213), Georgia (139), Illinois (130), and Louisiana (103). These six agencies were the only ones recording more than one hundred rehabilitations and collectively accounted for 61.2 percent of all LD rehabilitations. Since six agencies did not use the proper disability code for learning disabilities and a seventh neglected to report the major disabling condition the true count of LD rehabilitations in Fiscal Year 1983 is unknown. Complicating the picture is the fact that California used a code for LD clients already belonging to another disability group. The large majority of clients with the code in question, however, are believed to be LD persons. Allowing for all these problems, an estimate of LD rehabilitations would be on the order of 3,000 persons.

Section 112
Client Assistance Program (CAP)
Federal Funds $6,300,000

The 1984 amendments to the Act changed the CAP from a discretionary grant program to a mandatory formula grant program. States are required to have a CAP as a condition for receiving Title I funding. This program advises clients and client applicants of all available services under the Act and assists them in their relationships with projects, programs, and facilities providing rehabilitation services under the Act, including assistance in pursuing legal, administrative, and other available remedies when necessary to ensure the protection of their rights under the Act.

Grants are made to the States for CAP to be administered by agencies designated by the Governors. Such agencies must be independent of any agency which provides services under the Act unless an agency had, prior to the 1984 amendments, served as a client assistance agency under Section 112 and received federal financial assistance under the Act. In FY 1985, 57 States and territories conducted CAPs, with 35 States operating their programs in agencies independent of any agency that provides rehabilitation services under the Rehabilitation Act. The remaining 22 States have programs operated by agencies providing rehabilitation services under the Act.

Grants totalling $6,300,000 were awarded to the 50 States, the District of Columbia and the 6 territories. Regulations were published on March 12, 1985. A program evaluation study is being conducted by a contractor. The study report will be used as a basis for a report to Congress. An annual program and statistical report form was developed, and approved by the National Council on the Handicapped. It was issued on May 1, 1985.

HANDICAPPED AMERICAN INDIAN VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES

Part D

Section 130
Federal Funds $1,430,000

The 1987 Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 authorized a discretionary grant program to assist Indian tribes in developing the capacity to provide vocational rehabilitation services to disabled American Indians residing on Federal and State reservations. Funds were first appropriated under this program in FY 1981 and were earmarked by the Congress for the Navajo Tribe. FY 1982 and 1983 funds were earmarked for the same purpose. Although competition for this grant program was announced in FY 1984, the Navajo Nation was the only applicant. All available fY 1984 funds were awarded, therefore, to the Navajo Nation to continue its bilingual and bicultural rehabilitation service program.

In FY 1985, six Indian tribes applied for support under this program. Three grants totalling $1,107,667 were awarded to the following tribes: The Chippewa Creek Business Committee - Rocky Boy Tribe, the Navajo Tribe, and the Yakima Tribal Council. Project awards ranged from $163,966 for the Yakima Tribal Council to $715,000 for the Navajo tribe. It is estimated that 1200 disabled American Indians were served by these three projects in 1985. Since the other three applicants were not recommended for funding the remaining funds totalling $322,333 were returned to the U. S. Treasury.

Section 14
Program and Project Evaluation
Federal Funds $2,000,000

Section 14 of the Act mandates evaluation of all authorized programs, their effectiveness in achieving goals and their effectiveness in relation to their cost. It requires that standards be established and used for the evaluation required by subsection 14. Section 101(a)(15) requires state plans to include continuing statewide studies of the needs of handicapped people and how these needs may be most effectively met. Sections 112(h), 131, 621(d) and 711(e) call for specific evaluations. These include: American Indian vocational rehabilitation services, client assistance projects, projects with industry and independent living centers. In addition, the development of program evaluation standards for the latter three programs is also required.

The status of all evaluation activities that were either started in FY 1985 or continued in FY 1985 from the previous year are as follows:

- Evaluation of the Projects With Industry (PWI) Program. Completed February 1986.
- Analysis of Cost and Benefits in Rehabilitation. Completed December 1985.
- Evaluation of the Independent Living Program. Scheduled completion May 1986.
- Development of a Rehabilitation Training Fund Allocation on Model. Completed January 1986.
- Evaluation of the Client Assistance Program (CAP). Expected completion July 1986.
- Evaluation of the American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Navajo VR Program). Expected completion May 1986.
- Patterns in Financial Match for the Vocational Rehabilitation Basic Grants Program. Completed December 1985.
- A study of Management Improvement Efforts in State VR agencies. Scheduled completion May 1986.
- Analysis of State VR Agency Caseload and Placement Patterns and Trends. Scheduled completion January 1987.

- State Implementation of Rehabilitation Act Requirements Pertaining to the Severely Disabled. Expected completion July 1986.

- Evaluation of Youth Transition from School to Work. Joint project with Special Education Program. Pilot study completion expected September 1986.

- Evaluation of Handicapped Migratory Agricultural and Seasonal Farmworker Vocational Rehabilitation Service Projects. Expected completion October 1986.

- Evaluation of Special Rehabilitation Projects and Demonstrations for Severely Disabled Individuals. Expected completion November 1986.

- Evaluation of the National Institute of Handicapped Research's Research and Training Centers (RTC's). Expected completion December 1986.

- Analysis of Rehabilitation Programs in the Proprietary Sector. Expected completion June 1987.

TITLE II
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

Title II
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HANDICAPPED RESEARCH
Federal Funds - $39,000,000. [1]

Title II of the Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Services and Developmental Disabilities Amendments (P.L. 95-602) established the National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR) in 1978. The Institute provides leadership and support for a national and international program of comprehensive and coordinated rehabilitation research and the utilization of that information. In addition, the Director of the Institute is the Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research (ICHR), which is charged with coordinating rehabilitation research efforts across the Federal Government.

During FY 1985, the total NIHR program budget was $39,000,000. These funds were used for: Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers ($18,061,604); Rehabilitation Engineering Centers ($7,817,251); Research and Demonstration Projects ($3,399,402); Information Utilization and Dissemination Projects ($2,720,910); the Mary E. Switzer Fellowship Program ($453,900); Field Initiated Research ($4,935,755), and Innovation Grants ($1,277,031). In addition, the Model Spinal Cord Injury System Program was funded at $5,000,000. The remaining funds were used for priority materials produced under contract, paying field readers, and a 1% set aside for end of the year reconciling and potential problems.

Section 203
The Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research

The Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research, chaired by the Director of NIHR, has increasingly become a focal point, resource and a forum for Federal agencies conducting or supporting rehabilitation research. Twenty agencies have regularly attended scheduled meetings and some 38 units in Federal agencies having concern for the rehabilitation of persons who are handicapped have actively participated in eight ICHR Subcommittees. (See Appendix E for ICHR membership and subcommittees). Thirty-two interagency activities were organized, including cooperative agreements and co-funding of conferences, research centers and projects.

These projects included:

- o The growth of the Job Accommodations Network through which private sector employers share experiences in adjusting the work environment to accommodate disabled workers.

- o Cooperation in Inspire '85, a national forum and demonstration on

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[1] $39,000,000 appropriation, plus 5,000,000 for Model Spinal Cord Injuy System

the Mall in Washington, D.C., focusing on the abilities of handicapped persons.

o Organizing and conducting a national state-of-the art conference on Aging and Rehabilitation co-chaired and co-sponsored by three agency directors in collaboration with an NIHR Rehabilitation Research and Training Center in Aging. Twenty federal and voluntary agency representatives served on the planning committee for the conference that attracted over 400 multidisciplinary community and academic leaders from 39 states and two foreign countries.

o Continued progress in the development of the Interagency Rehabilitation Research Information System (IRRIS) which has been developed to identify all research related to the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals sponsored by the Federal agencies. (See Appendix F for more details on IRRIS).

o Participation of the National Institute of Handicapped Research staff on 18 interagency committees and work groups whose primary responsibility belonged to other agencies.

Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers
Federal Funds - $18,061,604.

During FY 1985, the NIHR funded thirty-seven Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers (RRTCs). Core areas covered the medical, psychosocial, and vocational aspects of the rehabilitation of disabled persons. Specific projects concentrated on mental retardation, attitudinal barriers, independent living, the elderly, mental illness, deafness and hearing impairment, blindness and low vision, arthritis, special populations, pulmonary and neuromuscular disease, brain trauma, spinal cord injury, and vocational rehabilitation. Five new Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers were funded in FY 1985: one in Community Integration (Syracuse); two in Independent Living (Texas Institute for Rehabilitation Research (TIRR) and Kansas); two in Aging (University of Pennsylvania and Rancho Los Amigos), and one in the Psychiatrically Disabled (New York).

In response to demonstrated regional needs, each center also conducted approximately 4-6 short-term continuing education courses for rehabilitation personnel. Approximately 8,500 professionals nationwide received this training. The RRTC program has been shown to influence medical and rehabilitation education throughout the U.S. with the infusion of new ideas and information resulting from research.

Some highlights of recent research activity include:

o In FY '85 a new Rehabilitation Research and Training Center was established at Syracuse University to identify and focus on actual practices for operating community residences. All research will stress matters of practical relevance for helping states, communities, parents, consumers and service providers to develop and improve integrated community living arrangements. Exemplary programs will be identified and studied from both quantitative and qualitative perspectives to assess innovative and best practices. The Center's

activity will focus on identifying, documenting and evaluating innovative and best practices for developing integrated community living arrangements. Training materials and information packages on best practices will be developed and disseminated to a national audience of state representatives, parents, consumers, service providers and policy makers. The project also will provide training and technical assistance to states, communities and parent and consumer groups on developing integrated community living arrangements, and will promote information sharing and cooperation with the independent living center movement.

o Another new center was established at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University. This center will conduct interrelated research and training projects organized around three core areas and directed toward improving and maintaining the rehabilitation of psychiatrically disabled persons. The three general areas are: 1) vocational rehabilitation outcome studies; 2) development of standardized disability determinations; and 3) rehabilitation interventions in the home, in the community, and in the criminal justice system. The central theme involves the effects of deinstitutionalization upon chronic mentally disabled individuals and plans and strategies to improve and maintain rehabilitation efforts. This center is co-funded with the National Institute of Mental Health

o The Portland State University RRTC is developing a therapeutic case advocacy model for seriously emotionally disturbed adolescents. Emphasis will be placed on the development and coordination of services and on strategies to increase collaboration among service providers and families of the children.

o A university-based rehabilitation model for psychiatrically disabled young adults with college potential has been developed by the Boston University RRTC. The program brings these young adults back to the college campus for training and career development. The goal is to allow the students to enter educational programs and obtain job placement. The model will serve forty students and will be replicated at other universities.

o The Menninger RRTC has completed a study of disabled workers entering and leaving the disability support system of income payments and benefits. Through the cooperation of a major insurance company, the study's authors were able to obtain and analyze actual data on individual long-term disability claims. The resulting report "The Disability System: A Dynamic Analysis", presents a complete model of the steps and conditions from onset of the disability through the ensuing steps to return to work, retirement or death. The report is particularly significant for its contributions to improving understanding of the characteristics of workers who became disabled, the structure of the disability support and rehabilitation systems, the possible routes by which a person enters this disability system, and possible exit routes.

o The publication "Competitive Employment For Persons With Mental Retardation: From Research To Practice," edited by Paul Wehman and Janet W. Hill (Virginia Commonwealth University RRTC) is a 428-page compendium of studies related to the employment of individuals with mental retardation, their transition from school to work, parent involvement in their vocational training and employment, and behavioral training strategies to assist at the worksite. The research papers are original reports of innovative work using the supported employment model accomplished by the Virginia Commonwealth University RRTC.

o In FY'85 a national pediatric trauma rehabilitation data retrieval system was created utilizing the results of twenty pediatric trauma centers in the United States. This database will provide definitive results on the long-term clinical and functional consequences of trauma and enable evaluation of medical and surgical rehabilitation techniques, including cost-benefits.

o At the University of Alabama RRTC, a definitive study has been completed on the pathophysiology of respiratory complications in quadriplegia. The results of the study have produced, for the first time in the medical literature, a treatment algorithm for life-threatening and costly respiratory complications in persons who are spinal cord injured.

o A comprehensive guide has been developed for multiple sclerosis patients and their families through the research of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine RRTC. The publication has been widely distributed by the Raven Press and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. This handbook provides useful information on the most difficult medical management and rehabilitation issues of multiple sclerosis and provides practical approaches to maximize independent functioning and self-care.

Rehabilitation Engineering Centers (REC'S)
Federal Funds - $7,667,251

During FY 1985, NIHR funded fifteen Rehabilitation Engineering Centers (REC's) in the United States and one in Yugoslavia. The REC's apply advances in medical and other technology to the problems faced by disabled persons in their environment. Each center conducts approximately ten individual projects on applying rehabilitation engineering knowledge to such areas as: blindness aids, design and manufacture of wheelchairs, functional electrical stimulation, transportation, measurement of functional capacity, evaluation of devices, treatment of low back pain, prosthetics and orthotics, worksite modification, hearing aids, and communication devices for individuals who are non-vocal.

In addition, each center assists in the development of manpower and training programs through which the techniques, hardware and systems developed can be introduced safely into the service delivery system. Approximately 2000 professionals working in the fields of rehabilitation engineering, physical and occupational therapy, speech and hearing, psychology, social work, orthopedic and physical medicine participate in training programs sponsored by the RECs each year.

Some examples of recent progress are:

o The Smith-Kettlewell REC in California developed and helped commercialize "Telegram", a telephone communication system for deaf-blind persons.

o At the Rancho Los Amigos center devices for the functional electrical stimulation (FES) of atrophied muscles were developed and provided to commercial markets. These permit paraplegic persons to stand, maintain or increase their range of motion and inhibit spasticity. FES also may be used as orthoses .

o Orthotic systems for the lower extremity, using technologies of total joint replacement, were developed and commercialized at the Northwestern University Rehabilitation Engineering Center. They can be used in combination post-operatively in patients with total joint replacements.

o The University of Virginia Rehabilitation Engineering Center has transferred to the wheelchair industry the many wheelchair and seating systems that have been developed by the Center. These include the grooved caster wheel, a gel battery and the NASA/UVA composite wheelchair.

Research and Demonstration Projects
Federal Funds - $3,399,402.
Projects - 28

Through grants and contracts, the Institute investigates unsolved problems relating to the specific needs of handicapped persons and vocational rehabilitation and other services. These 28 projects complement and supplement the RRTC and REC programs.

Some highlights of the Research and Demonstration Program in FY'85 are:

o A project at Howard University is developing research strategies to assess the frequency and distribution of various disabilities among Black Americans, delineating age groups and geographic locations. They also are investigating the relationship between psychosocial variables and disabled Black populations and vocational training outreach programs to increase the number of minorities receiving services.

o In a project at the Western Pennsylvania School for The Blind, comprehensive assessment packages are being developed for examining the interactions and adjustment of families with a visually impaired child. Behavior family therapy will then be provided to groups of thirty visually impaired, spina bifida and non-handicapped children and their families.

o In a project at the University of Arkansas researchers will use RSA and Social Security Administration data to conduct a longitudinal study on the employment status and income of graduates from post-secondary education programs for deaf students. A state-of-the-art profile of postsecondary education for this population will result.

Research Utilization and Dissemination
Federal Funds - $2,720,910.
Projects - 17

The importance of research knowledge utilization is stressed throughout the legislation authorizing NIHR. The dissemination of information concerning developments in rehabilitation procedures, methods, and devices to rehabilitation professionals and to disabled persons is being carried out among other ways through 17 Research Utilization and Dissemination projects. Accomplishments of this past year include:

o Eighteen local and state adoptions of exemplary practices in transition of youth with disabilities from school to work were facilitated by the Regional Rehabilitation Exchange at the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory in Texas. Adoption of such model programs is being promoted through the Regional Rehabilitation Network and the Regional Rehabilitation Exchange--two research diffusion network projects

o The World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF) sponsored a major conference March 20- 21, 1985, on the critical question of developing a national policy on attendant care for disabled persons. The keynote address by Dr. Gerben DeJong of Tufts-New England Medical Center elaborated on his experience and the monograph which resulted from his WRF fellowship to study Independent Living And Disability Policy In The Netherlands. Adolph Ratzka of Sweden presented five criteria for evaluating personal care assistance services and discussion ensued with U.S. experts in independent living and the financing of health care and service delivery. A publication will result from this conference which will be useful in further discussions at conferences on this topic.

o The Region X Diffusion Network Project (Human Interaction Research Institute) in cooperation with the Toyota Motor Company of America held a major conference titled, "Parents and Employers Together: Transitional Work Opportunities for Disabled Youth". The conference brought together employers in the South Bay Area of Los Angeles and representative parents of handicapped children to talk about successful transition programs. The conference outcome was to make employers more aware of innovative approaches being used in transitional

programs and to reinforce the important role of parents in this process. NIHR believes this is a "first" in bringing parents directly in touch with employers and vice versa.

Contracts and Conferences

o A state-of-the-art conference focused on the biomedical, educational, psychosocial, family and community living aspects of Down Syndrome. This conference, one of the first of its kind held by a Federal agency, brought together national experts in Down Syndrome to discuss the variety of research and service needs that are required by this unique population. Approximately sixty geneticists, pediatricians, parents, educators, psychologists, nurses, attorneys and biochemists attended the three-day conference in Boston.

o A three-day state-of-the-art conference on the vocational rehabilitation needs of persons with Autism was held in April, 1985. The conferees identified barriers to vocational rehabilitation services and employment; identified successful programs; identified laws, regulations and policies that might affect services; and, identified research service and training gaps as well as legislative changes that are needed. A trip to a model employment program, "Community Services for Autistic Adults", in Rockville, Maryland, was included in this meeting. Approximately fifty parents, physicians, vocational rehabilitation personnel, educators, psychologists and other service providers attended this conference.

o A study of exemplary practices in coordinating special education, vocational education and vocational rehabilitation led to the publication of "Cooperative Programs For Transition From School To Work" (U.S. Government Printing Office Publication No. 06500000237-0). The report has two major sections. Section I is an analysis of program elements and contains findings and trends. Section II contains detailed descriptions of model approaches to coordination. A national conference on the study's findings was held in November, 1984.

Mary E. Switzer Fellowship Program
Federal Funds - $453,900.

Completion of the second year of the NIHR Mary E. Switzer Fellowship Program was highlighted by "A Convocation Of Farewell To 1984 Fellows and Welcome To 1985 Fellows". This program is designed to build rehabilitation research capacity by allowing for individual investigation by highly qualified experts on research topics involving programs, methods, procedures and devices used in rehabilitation. Of the sixteen fellowships awarded in the 1984 competition, eight were at the "Distinguished" level and eight were "Merit". One fellow resigned due to illness. The fellows came from all sections of the country. The research undertaken covered all areas of the NIHR Law, on such topics as: "Impact of International Exchange on Experts,""Motor Programming In Premotor Cortical Lesion", "Microcomputer Decision Support Systems For Services", " The Feasibility of Innovation and Improvement of Bodily-Powered Upper-Limb Prostheses",etc.

The 1985 Fellowship competition addressed both regular (field-initiated topics) fellowships and pre-announced priority areas. In the regular category, fifty-two applications were received and eight were funded. Funding was announced for fellowships in the following priority areas: Community Mental Retardation Services Policy; Transitional and Supported Employment Policy; Early Intervention Policy; Medical Research Policy; and Disability Statistics. All priority fellowships were at the distinguished level, with a stipend of up to $50,000 plus travel expenses. Thirteen applications were received and four were funded, one in each priority area. All twelve 1985 fellowships were funded for a twelve-month period with starting dates ranging from July 1, 1985, to September 30, 1985.

Model Spinal Cord Injury Systems Program
Federal Funds - $5,000,000.

As a result of legislative changes in 1984, the administration of the Model Spinal Cord Injury Program was transferred from the Rehabilitation Services Administration into NIHR. This program provides a research and demonstration model of a comprehensive service delivery system exclusively for acute spinal cord injury. The model system includes all aspects of care from emergency medical services, through intensive care, comprehensive rehabilitation management, psycho-social and vocational services, and long term community follow-up. In the 1985 grant competition, 29 applications were received and 13 were funded. To better meet the emerging scientific needs in the field, collaborative clinical research was included by NIHR in the scope of work. This research, utilizing a collaborative research centers approach, is focusing on the prevention and treatment of secondary medical complications and new methods and techniques of rehabilitation. The approved projects have contributed data on more than 10,000 patients, as research subjects, to the National SCI Database at the University of Alabama in Birmingham.

Field Initiated Research
Federal Funds - $4,935,755.

The NIHR Field Initiated Research Grants program provides flexibility to the NIHR to fund projects of merit which complement its research program, but which do not fall within a rigidly defined set of priorities. State and public organizations, institutions of higher education and for-profit organizations were eligible to apply in this competition. There were 43 continuations. NIHR received 238 applications of which 58 were deemed by peer review to be of significant merit for funding, 12 were actually funded.

The twelve projects actually funded are distributed across the range of priorities considered important in the NIHR planning process. For example, one such project at Columbia University will survey 1,000 worksites to inventory practice in providing rehabilitation services to disabled employees. The Connecticut Longitudinal Study of Learning Disability (LD) will be conducted at Yale University to determine the prevalence and incidence of LD as defined by an ability/ achievement discrepancy in children up to grade 3. This project will identify, assess and evaluate those characteristics that distinguish children defined by operational criteria from those who do not meet the criteria-desirable course of outcomes of LD primary school children.

Innovation Grants
Federal Funds - $1,277,031.

This was the first year for an NIHR funding competition for innovation grants. Just as with the field initiated research program, topics are generated by those applying. The grants are for one year and must not exceed $50,000. These grants may be used in order to test new concepts and innovative ideas; to demonstrate research results of high potential benefits; to purchase and evaluate prototype aids and devices; to develop unique rehabilitation training curricula and to respond to the direct initiatives of the Director of NIHR. In this competition NIHR received 251 applications of which 104 were deemed by peer review to be of significant merit and 26 were funded.

Some examples of these grants are:

- o The Science Applications International Corporation will develop and demonstrate a system to provide telecaption programming and video text information to deaf-blind and blind persons using multi-media outputs. This project includes hardware design, software development and demonstration.

- o The Institute For Rehabilitation and Research will develop a model to cover the needs assessment, service delivery and research on the medical, educational, functional and social services needs of the post-polio population. The results of this research will be widely disseminated.

International programs
Federal Funds - $150,000[1]

The NIHR international rehabilitation program includes one funded Rehabilitation Engineering Center in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, which has a core area of functional electrical stimulation. Other parts of the NIHR program include international activity, for example the interchange of experts and information program (under the information utilization program),close out activities of the international research and demonstration projects originally sponsored under PL 480 funds, and various funded and non-funded collaborative efforts for the provision of training and technical assistance, such as NIHR's continued technical assistance to the Government of India in establishing a national rehabilitation plan.

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[1]This figure shows only direct U. S. dollars specifically for international programs. Other international activities are included under NIHR program units described elsewhere.

TITLE III
SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Section 304(a)
Rehabilitation Training
Federal Funds $22,000,000

Under section 304(a) of the Act, grants and contracts may be made to States and public or non-profit agencies and organizations, including institutions of higher education, to pay part of the costs of projects for training, traineeships, and related activities. In FY 1985 $22,000,000 was available to fund a total of 329 projects. (See Table 1 for details of funding) All Fiscal Year 1985 Rehabilitation Training Program projects included content that focused on skills development directly relevant to the placement of severely disabled individuals into suitable employment. In the long-term training field of rehabilitation counseling, a Fiscal Year 1985 funding priority was established to ensure that projects funded emphasized content inclusion focused on placement services and practicum training experiences that increase student exposure to and knowledge about business and industry.

Grants included:

- Long-term training in rehabilitation medicine; rehabilitation counseling; prosthetics and orthotics; rehabilitation facility administration; vocational evaluation and work adjustment; rehabilitation nursing; rehabilitation administration; rehabilitation psychology; physical therapy; occupational therapy; speech-language-pathology and audiology; specialized training in providing services to blind, deaf, and mentally ill individuals; job development and job placement; and other fields contributing to the rehabilitation of severely disabled individuals.

- Continuing education programs to upgrade and maintain the skills of rehabilitation personnel employed in both public and private rehabilitation agencies; and

- In-service training for the development of State vocational rehabilitation unit personnel.

- Special training projects of an experimental and innovative nature which are designed to train new types of rehabilitation personnel or to demonstrate innovative training techniques;

Examples of experimental and innovative projects which train rehabilitation personnel are:

- A project at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia to train rehabilitation engineers;

- A project with the American Foundation for the Blind in New York, N. Y., to train leaders in providing support services to severely disabled blind youth to facilitate their transition from school to employment;

Table 1: FY 1985 Rehabilitation Training Program Expenditures

	TOTAL
LONG TERM TRAINING	.....
Rehab Medicine	2,587,488
Rehab Counseling	2,576,663
Prostetics & Ortho.	1,200,000
Rehab Facility Adm	894,066
Voc. Eval & Work Adjust.	1,100,000
Rehab Nursing	398,480
Rehab Administration	864,911
Rehab Psychology	185,000
Physical Therapy	526,558
Occupational Therapy	363,442
Independ. Living	126,080
Speech Path. & Aud.	258,337
Rehab of the Blind	800,004
Rehab of the Deaf	689,999
Job Placement/Develop.	520,000
Rehab of Mentally Ill	500,000
Undergrad Ed in Rehab	700,000
Other Training Fields	426,321
Experimental & Innov.	477,603
Workshop Personnel	905,048
TRAINING FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS	
Rehab Continuing Ed.	2,200,000
State VR In-service	2,800,000
INTERPRETER TRAINING	900,000
TOTALS	22,000,000

- A project at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington to train dentists and dental support personnel to provide services to severely disabled persons and develop training modules to train such personnel; and

- A project at the Independence Center, St. Louis, Missouri to improve and promote the placement of psychiatrically disabled individuals into employment through the provision of necessary on-going supportive services that will assist such individuals in securing and maintaining employment.

State Vocational Rehabilitation Unit In-Service Training

Activities supported under the State Vocational Rehabilitation Unit In-Service Training Program focus primarily on program areas relevant to each unit's immediate operation, including training to resolve deficiencies identified in audits and other reviews of the State program. Eighty in-service training projects were funded in FY 1985. Those training projects emphasized improved skills in job development and job placement for severely disabled under the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facility Program; training for rehabilitation counselors in the applicability and implications of Section 504 as related to job placement; implementation of coordinated activities between State vocational rehabilitation units and State educational agencies, including coordinated activities to facilitate transition of youth from school to employment; improved management in program planning, monitoring, and evaluation; and improved use of preliminary and diagnostic information to determine eligibility for services and the nature and scope of services to be provided, especially for learning disabled and deaf-blind individuals.

Rehabilitation Continuing Education Programs (RCEPs)

The Rehabilitation Continuing Education Programs train newly employed personnel in basic knowledge and skills and assist experienced personnel to upgrade their skills and master new developments and technological advances in rehabilitation service delivery. The Rehabilitation Continuing Education Programs provide training for both rehabilitation agency and facilities staff. The training provided under the programs focuses on meeting needs common to several States in a common geographic area. Eleven grants were awarded in FY 1985. Training areas emphasized were: improved job identification, job development, and job placement skills in competitive employment for severely disabled individuals, including placement of blind and visually impaired individuals under the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Facility Program; training for rehabilitation counselors in the applicability and implications of Section 504 as related to job placement; coordination of vocational rehabilitation, special education and vocational education, including coordinative services delivery to facilitate the transition of disabled youth from school to employment; improved management in the areas of program planning and monitoring, including case reviews and application of standards in program evaluation; rehabilitation of learning disabled individuals; and improved utilization of rehabilitation facilities by State vocational rehabilitation units.

The Department has a contract in progress which, when completed, will help in the collection of data and the allocation of funds to rehabilitation personnel.

Interpreter Training Programs

Section 304(d) authorizes grants to train a sufficient number of interpreters to meet the communication needs of deaf individuals. This program was authorized in 1978 and begun in 1980. Ten new, competitive grants were awarded in FY 1985 , totalling $900,000. The location of these Projects is listed below.

1985 Interpreter Training Program Projects

Merrimack Valley College
University of New Hampshire
Manchester, NH

Northeastern University
Boston, MA

Gallaudet College
Washington, D. C.

University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN

Miami-Dade Community
College N
Miami, FL

Waubonsee Community College
Sugar Gover, IL

University of Arkansas/Little Rock
Little Rock, AR

Johnson County Community College
Overland Park KS

Front Range Community College
Westminster, CO

University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ

Section 311(a)(1)
Special Projects for Severely Disabled Individuals
Federal Funds - $9,635,000

Section 311(a)(1) authorizes grants to demonstrate innovative approaches to the rehabilitation of severely disabled individuals, regardless of their age or the severity of their disabilities. During the first 3 years of this grant program from FY 1974 through FY 1976, all projects focused on the disabilities of blindness, deafness, and spinal cord injury. In subsequent years, the scope of the program was expanded to include additional categories of severely disabled individuals and special priority areas of rehabilitation service programming. The Rehabilitation Amendments of 1984 transferred authority for spinal cord injury projects to the National Institute of Handicapped Research. In FY 1985, $9,635,000 was available for special projects to severely disabled individuals, excluding spinal cord injury projects. In FY 1985, 10 new supported employment projects and 46 continuation projects were funded under the Special Projects program.

A primary goal of the Special Projects Program is the expansion of employment opportunities for individuals with severe disabilities. This is accomplished through the support of demonstrations of new procedures and/or the demonstration of desirable employment outcomes. Effective demonstrations provide models from which others can learn and which, in time, should lead to improved opportunities for disabled persons. Previous projects have emphasized: (a) comprehensive services; (b) relevance to the State-Federal rehabilitation program; and (c) innovative approaches or methods. It is expected that successful project results will be replicated, in whole or in part, to resolve or alleviate rehabilitation problems common to several states or problems of national significance.

Continuation projects funded in FY 1985 include: applying high technology (including computers and robotics) to the functional or vocational training needs of severely handicapped individuals. Tufts New England Medical Center in Massachusetts is training 30 individuals with severe physical disabilities, who lack manual skills through the use of two microcomputer based robotic work sites for specific work tasks managing multiagency services to facilitate the successful transition from secondary school or institutional care to employment. The Goodwill Industries of America, Bethesda, Md. in cooperation with the McDonald Corporation will provide job training and job placement for 250 severely disabled high school youth in ten American Communities;providing a single case management system to improve the coordination of existing community services needed by severely handicapped individuals. Also funded were projects which are unique, e.g., they focus on a single disability group or mode of rehabilitation service delivery.

Of the $4,360,000 available for new projects under this program in FY 1985, $500,000 was earmarked by the Congress for support of the Special Olympics. The remaining available new funds were used to support ten supported employment projects. Through a cooperative interagency agreement, the Office of Developmental Programs, in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

also provided support for these projects. The supported employment initiative was implemented in FY 1985 in order to increase competitive employment opportunities for severely handicapped individuals who are generally ineligible for traditional vocational rehabilitation services because of the severity of their disabilities. Supported employment is wage-generating work made possible by on-going publicly financed services. Supported employment is an alternative to programs that do not give handicapped persons the opportunity to earn wages. The purpose of these new 5 year projects is to assist states to develop supported employment options for severely disabled persons. Special Project funds may be used to support program development, including start-up costs for new or existing community organizations and employers; staff training; program evaluation; and program reorganization to convert existing programs to programs that offer supported employment services.

Section 312
Handicapped Migratory Agricultural
and Seasonal Farmworkers
Federal Funds $950,000

This discretionary grant program provides vocational rehabilitation services for handicapped migratory agricultural and seasonal farmworkers. Project activities are coordinated with other Federal resources including those administered by the Department of Labor, Public Health Service, and certain other programs of the Department of Education. State vocational rehabilitation agencies conduct these projects. Eleven projects, seven continuation and four new, were awarded in FY 1985. It is estimated that 3,000 handicapped migrant workers and seasonal farmworkers were served under these FY 1985 projects.

Program Goals include both the acquisition of new work skills which might qualify a handicapped migrant worker to obtain employment in other areas and leave the migrant stream, and the provision of services necessary to assist the handicapped client in continuing as a migratory or seasonal farmworker. Handicapped migrant workers who would not otherwise be served are reached, educated, counselled, and rehabilitated with culturally relevant bilingual, services that assist them in being employed as migrant workers. These services also help the migrant workers to leave the migrant stream for other relevant employment.

Section 316
Special Recreation Program
Federal Funds $2,100,000

Section 316 authorizes special projects to initiate recreation service programs for handicapped individuals. Thirty (30) one year projects were funded in FY 1985 for the total amount of $2,100,000. Special recreation programs provide handicapped individuals with recreation activities to aid in their mobility and socialization. Activities that are authorized may include, but are not limited to, camping, sports, music, dancing, handicrafts and homemaking. These programs serve approximately 16,000 handicapped individuals yearly.

National Handicapped Sports and Recreation has a nationwide organization and sponsors fitness workshops for handicapped individuals to increase their mobility and socialization. They also train instructors. The CWHOG Project in Pocatello, Idaho provides wilderness and fitness experiences for handicapped individuals in an outdoor setting: rafting and camping are two of the activities included in this program. This increased mobility and socialization promotes the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals.

TITLE IV - THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HANDICAPPED

The National Council on the Handicapped is an independent Federal agency composed of 15 members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Established under the Rehabilitation Act of 1978, as amended, the Council is charged with reviewing all laws, programs and policies of the Federal Government affecting disabled individuals. The Council is mandated to complete a major study on initiatives and disincentives to establishment of integrated, community-based services due by February, 1986.* The Council is further charged with establishing overall policy for the National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR)and making such recommendations as it deems necessary to the President, the Congress, the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA), the Director of the National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR) and other Federal Departments and agencies as may be appropriate. Also within the Council's responsibilities are approval of evaluation standards for Independent Living and Projects With Industry Programs. These standards have been approved by the Council.

Responsibilities of the National Council on the Handicapped under the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1984 (PL 98-221)

The Amendments transformed the National Council from an advisory body within the Department of Education to an independent Federal agency advising the President and Congress on policy issues which concern handicapped persons. The Council explores the major national issues of concern to handicapped persons and provides advice and recommendations to the Congress, the President, the Commissioner of RSA, the Assistant Secretary of OSERS and the Director of NIHR.

Statutorily required duties of the Council are to:

1) establish policies for, and review the operation of, NIHR (Section 401(a)(1));

2) continually review and evaluate all policies, programs and activities concerning handicapped persons which are conducted or assisted by Federal funds (such as the Education of the Handicapped Act, the Rehabilitation Act, and the Developmental Disabilities Act) and assess the effectiveness of the policies, programs, and activities (Section 401(a)(4));

3) recommend ways to improve research concerning handicapped individuals and the administration of services to handicapped individuals and to disseminate findings of research and make recommendations for facilitating the implementation of programs based on findings (Section 401(a)(5));

4) submit an Annual report on March 31 to the Congress and the President (Section 401(a)(6));

* - This report is now available from NCH.

*5) provide advice, recommendations and additional information to Congress (Section 401(a)(7));

*6) review all statutes pertaining to Federal programs which assist handicapped persons (Section 401(b)(1));

*7) make a list of Federal programs indicating the number of handicapped persons assisted by such programs and the cost of those programs (Section 401(b)(2));

*8) assess the extent to which such programs provide incentives or disincentives to the establishment of community-based services, promote full integration of handicapped persons and contribute to the independence and dignity of such individuals (Section 401(b)(3));

*9) recommend to the President and Congress legislative proposals for increasing incentives and eliminating disincentives in Federal programs based on the assessment above (Section 401(b)(4));

*10) approve standards developed by RSA for Projects with Industry, (within 90 days after receiving them) by a majority vote at a regularly scheduled meeting (standards must be published by February 1, 1985) (Section 621(d)(4)); and

*11) approve standards developed by RSA for Centers for Independent Living (within 90 days after receiving them) by a majority vote at a regularly scheduled meeting (standards must be published by February 1, 1985)(Section 711(e)(4)).

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* - New duties for the Council mandated in the 1984 Amendments

TITLE V MISCELLANEOUS

Section 501
Employment of Handicapped Individuals

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has responsibility for enforcing nondiscrimination and affirmative action provisions of law and regulations concerning Federal employment of handicapped individuals.

Section 501 requires all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch to prepare and implement affirmative action programs for hiring, placement, and advancement of handicapped individuals; establishes the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees (ICHE); and requires an annual report to Congress. The following information is a brief synopsis of EEOC's complete, detailed FY 1984 annual report to Congress. THIS REPRESENTS THE LATEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION IN THIS AREA. EEOC's report includes extensive analysis of work force data and personnel actions of Federal agencies and presents detailed data in charts and tables.

The functions of the Handicapped Individuals Program Division, Public Sector Programs, of EEOC include providing instructions to agencies for preparing their affirmative action program plans and reports; evaluating agencies' plans and reports; providing technical assistance to agencies; and conducting onsite reviews of agency programs.

During FY 1984, a number of projects were completed to assist the EEOC units responsibility to implement section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

- On October 4, 1983, EEO-Management Directive-711A was issued to Federal agencies, extending the effect of EEO-MD-711 which contains instructions on the reporting requirements for annual affirmative action program plan updates and accomplishment reports for hiring, placement, and advancement of handicapped individuals.

- 127 onsite reviews were conducted of agency field installations' affirmative action programs for hiring, placement, and advancement of handicapped individuals.

- By Executive Order 12450 signed by President Reagan on December 9, 1983, the Secretary of Health and Human Services was designated a member of the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees. The ICHE Executive Secretariat coordinated this effort.

- The 21st meeting of the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Employees (ICHE) was held in October 1983. A report on criteria for evaluation of agency plans and reports was adopted by the Committee.

- The ICHE recommended that the legislative and judicial branches of government be requested to take steps to provide equal opportunity in employment for handicapped individuals. This recommendation was

implemented by the ICHE Executive Secretariat.

- For the third consecutive year EEOC co-sponsored a symposium at Gallaudet College on "Perspectives on Employment of Handicapped Individuals."

FY 1985 Affirmative Action Program Plans

In FY 1985, 95 out of 101 affirmative action program plan updates and FY 1984 accomplishment reports on hiring, placement, and advancement of handicapped individuals were received and reviewed with evaluation letters transmitted to agencies. Plans and reports were not received from the following agencies: Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, National Capital Planning Commission, National Endowment for the Arts, National Mediation Board, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission, and Office of the Federal Inspector of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System.

Analysis of FY 1984 Accomplishment Reports

During the period October 1, 1983 through September 30, 1984, the accomplishments of 79 agencies were satisfactory, and the accomplishments of 15 agencies were unsatisfactory. One agency had incomplete data.

Combined work force data from these 95 agencies are presented below.

DATE	TOTAL WORK FORCE	HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS	PERCENT	PERSONS WITH TARGETED DISABILITIES	PERCENT
9/30/83	2,770,343	142,473	5.14	24,646	0.89
9/30/84	2,832,357	153,282	5.41	27,646	0.95
ACCESSIONS FROM 10/83 to 9/84				7,846	1.77
LOSSES FROM 10/83 to 9/84				7,278	1.73

There was a slight increase., 2.2 percent, in the total Federal work force during FY 1984. The total number of handicapped individuals(that is, the combined total for persons with targeted disabilities and persons with other handicaps) increased during the reporting period by 7.6 percent while the number of employees with targeted disabilities increased by 10.0 percent. Representation of individuals with targeted disabilities increased from 0.89% to 0.95%. The rate of accession of individuals with targeted disabilities was 1.77% during FY 1984, while the rate of losses was 1.73%. There has been a 122 percent increase in the accession rate of persons with targeted disabilities since the end of fiscal year 1982.

After a slight decrease in percent representation of handicapped individuals (all handicapping condition on SF 256 from the end of fiscal year 1981 to the end of fiscal year 1982), there has been a steady increase in the last two fiscal years.

The percent representation of persons with targeted disabilities has been increasing since 1981, when EEOC began collecting these data. During this four-year period, there has been a 19 percent increase in the percent representation of persons with specified severe disabilities.

Section 502
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board
Federal Funds $1,900,000

The Board was established under Section 502 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act (Public Law 93-112) to insure compliance with accessibility standards issued under the 1968 Act by the four federal standard-setting agencies. (These include the General Services Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U. S. Postal Service, and the Department of Defense). The 1978 amendments (Public Law 95-602) authorized the Board to establish minimum guidelines and requirements for standards issued under the 1968 Act, to develop standards and provide technical assistance to any public or private entity affected by regulations issued under Title V of the Rehabilitation Act and to carry out other activities to eliminate architectural, transportation, communication and attitudinal barriers.

The Board published its Minimum Guidelines and Requirements for Accessible Design (MGRAD) on August 4, 1982. The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), based on MGRAD, were published by the four standard-setting agencies on August 7, 1984. The UFAS presents uniform standards for the design, construction, and alteration of buildings so that physically handicapped people will have ready access to and use of them in accordance with the Architectural Barriers Act.

Compliance and Enforcement

Since 1981, the Board has attained voluntary corrective action in 100 percent of the cases where it had jurisdiction and a violation was found. Every case was settled voluntarily by the agencies or federal recipients, thereby avoiding costly and time-consuming administrative litigation.

In many cases, the agencies took corrective action before the Board determined whether it had jurisdiction and/or whether there was a violation. The Board is beginning to compile statistics concerning the jurisdictional status of cases in which corrective action is achieved. Corrective action cases will be divided into three categories: (1) those in which jurisdiction is clear and a violation has been found; (2) those in which jurisdiction is unclear; and (3) those in which the Board has no jurisdiction, but agencies nevertheless correct the problem. This information will be included in next year's annual report.

The Board closed 195 complaints during FY 1985, 129 for lack of jurisdiction (i.e., the Architectural Barriers Act did not cover the facility in question), 5 for no violation and 61 for voluntary corrective action. This brings to 425 the total number of complaints where corrective action has been achieved since the Board began keeping statistics in 1977.

During FY 1985 the Board received 249 complaints, a 6.5 percent increase over the number received during FY 1984. This brings to 1,427 the number of complaints the Board has processed since 1977. Of these, 1,151 have been closed and 28 are awaiting settlement of judicial litigation concerning coverage of leased buildings. The other 248 are being investigated:

Complaints Received (1977-1985)	No.	%
Complaints closed	1,151	81
Still open	248	17
Hold (pending litigation	28	2
Total Complaints	1,427	100

Of the 1,151 closed complaints, corrective action was taken in 425 cases or 37 percent. Of the remaining closed cases, 672 (58 percent) were closed for lack of jurisdiction (usually the absence of Federal funds covered by the Architectural Barriers Act or lack of design, construction or alteration after 1968) and 54 (5 percent) for no violation:

Complaints Closed (1977-1985)	No.	%
Corrective Action	425	37
No Jurisdiction	672	58
No violation	54	5
Total Complaints Closed	1,151	100

The FY 1985 complaints came from individuals and organizations in 42 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They included a wide range of accessibility problems such as inaccessible entrances, lack of ramps, curb cuts, elevators, signage, and parking for handicapped persons.

Technical Assistance

During FY 1985 the Board worked towards strengthening its capability to handle increased numbers of request for technical assistance, preparing the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards for publication and distribution, and focusing on specific projects to provide greater access to the federal government by deaf and hearing-impaired persons.

Research Projects

In July 1985, The Board created a position of Director of Research to focus on completing reserved sections of the minimum guidelines and requirements and to develop a variety of materials to provide technical assistance to federal agencies and others. Prior to July 1985, research projects were directed by the Office of Technical Services. The Board is engaged in a variety of projects to increase accessibility in the areas of air and surface transportation, recreation, hand anthropometrics, and communications. Specifically, the projects include:

Air Transportation

National Transportation Facilitation Committee (NTFC). The Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Board jointly chair the NTFC subgroup on air travel access for handicapped persons. The subgroup is focusing on two issues: boarding chair safety and telecommunication devices for deaf persons (TDDs).

Boarding Chairs. The Board let a contract in FY 1985 to produce a technical manual addressing boarding chair design and handling and to advise the Board on possible advisory specifications.

TDD Access in Airports. Through an interagency agreement, the Board and DOT are supporting a demonstration project to improve TDD services at airports.

Mobility Aid Stowage. The Board established in 1984 a Federal agency working group on air travel to examine complaints about inadequate stowage and handling of personal mobility aids on board an aircraft. In FY 1985, a statement of work was developed to produce a technical paper in this area.

Surface Transportation

Bus Lifts. The board will develop a technical paper on the need for safety standards and evaluation criteria on lifts for vans and buses.

Wheelchair Tiedowns. During 1985, a statement of work was developed for a technical assistance paper to compile into a single document information concerning the securing of wheelchairs in transit vehicles.

Recreation

During FY 1985, the Board and the Department of Interior established a recreation accessibility project, involving the development of a technical assistance paper and the creation of a 13-member Federal working group.

Hand Anthropometrics

This FY 1985 research project will help the board address those sections of the minimum guidelines and requirements dealing with controls and operating devices for door hardware, telephones, fire alarms, mail slots, drinking fountains, elevator controls, and electrical switches.

Communications

The Board's FY 1985 communications projects were aimed at increasing accessibility not only for deaf and hearing-impaired persons, but for blind and visually-impaired persons as well.

TDD Relay System. During FY 1985, the Board explored alternative methods of establishing a TTD relay system within the federal government. A TDD relay system is an effective alternative to equipping all federal telephones with TDD devices since it connects, through an intermediary, people who do and who do not have TDDs.

Alarms Documentation. This FY 1985 project, to be completed in FY 1986, will document and evaluate existing alarm systems and emergency procedures used in alerting and evacuating handicapped persons.

Detectable Tactile Surface Treatments. This FY 1985 project examined surface treatments intended to protect and assist blind and low-vision persons by alerting them to hazards and by providing directional and locational assistance.

Signage. This FY 1985 project produced a report which addressed visual and tactile signage for a number of Minimum Guidelines and Requirements for Accessible Design (MGRAD) sections, including parking and passenger loading zones, elevator emergency communications, toilet and bathing facilities, and public telephones.

Environmental Information Systems. This project scheduled for completion in FY 1986, will help the Board to determine technical requirements for auditory and visual information systems, including public address warning, and other information systems. The project will be directed towards completing several sections of the Minimum Guidelines and Requirements. The results will also help verify findings of the signage report completed in FY 1985.

Section 503
Employment of Handicapped Individuals Under Federal Contracts

The Act requires that any contract in excess of $2,500 entered into by any Federal department or agency for the procurement of supplies and services or for the use of real or personal property (including construction) for the United States government shall contain a provision requiring affirmative action by the contractor to employ and advance in employment qualified handicapped individuals.

Since the early 1960's, Government contractors have been required to take affirmative action with respect to minorities. In 1968, contractors were required to do the same for women. Affirmative action requirements for the handicapped were established under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Executive Order 11758, issued January 15, 1974, delegated responsibility to the Secretary of Labor for implementation of Section 503 of the Act. This was subsequently redelegated to the Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP).

Equal employment opportunity and affirmative action requirements for contract compliance cover all aspects of employment, including recruitment, hiring, training, pay, seniority, promotion, and fringe benefits.

Complaints of Discrimination

Individuals who are protected by the contract compliance programs may file complaints if they believe they have been discriminated against by Federal contractors or subcontractors. Complaints may also be filed by organizations or other individuals on behalf of the person or persons affected. A contractor's failure to make reasonable accommodation to the disability of a quali-

fied handicapped employee, unless justified by business necessity, may be the basis for administrative sanctions and the possible loss of Federal contracts.

The following is a preliminary summary of OFCCP'S activities under Section 503 of the Act during FY 1984 (These are the latest available):

1.	Compliance Reviews (Combined EO 11246, Sections 503/2012)	5,204
2.	503 Complaint Investigation	721
3.	Total 503 Complaint/Case Inventory at end of FY 1983	556
4	Workers in facilities reviewed	3.0 million
5.	503 Individuals receiving cash benefits	194
6.	503 Cash Benefits Agreements (includes Back Pay of $1,177,586)	$2,230,250
7.	503 Financial Benefits Agreement	$ 250,252

OFCCP Equal Opportunity Specialists monitor contractors' compliance with Section 503 as part of the regular compliance review process. When a compliance review identifies problems which cannot be easily resolved, OFCCP attempts to conciliate with the employer. Successful conciliation allows the contractor to continue doing Government business and the employees are guaranteed protection of their rights. When conciliation efforts fail, OFCCP initiates the administrative enforcement process. Federal rules and regulations set forth administrative procedures to be followed when enforcement actions are necessary.

Goals and Objectives for Fiscal Year 1986 (These are the latest available)

In addition to continuing a strong enforcement program OFCCP objectives for FY 1986 include:

1. Revise and update the regulations and procedures governing Section 503 compliance to enhance their effectiveness.

2. Focus on program results using computerized management tools.

3. Develop programs with both the public and private sectors that focus on recruitment, training and outreach.

4. Increase emphasis on liaison groups representing both contractors and special interest groups.

5. Provide advanced training for Equal Opportunity Specialists in gathering evidence necessary to support discriminatory charges and in assessing positive good faith efforts.

Section 504
Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted and
Federally Conducted Programs and Activities

The Civil Rights Division (CRD) in the Department of Justice is responsible for coordinating the implementation and enforcement by executive agencies of a variety of civil rights statues, including section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. Executive Order No. 12250 charges the Attorney General with this responsibility, which has been delegated to the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. As detailed below, section 504 coordination activities during FY 1985 were directed primarily toward the development and review of agencies' regulations to implement section 504 in their federally conducted programs. In addition to the responsibilities imposed under the executive order, the CRD participates in litigation to enforce section 504, and this activity is highlighted below.

During FY 1985 the major CRD efforts to ensure consistent and effective implementation of section 504 were focused on assisting agencies that are subject to the executive order to develop regulations extending section 504 coverage to their federally conducted programs and activities. Coordination work in FY 1985 concentrated on the review of executive agencies' regulations, which were based on a prototype regulation provided by the CRD and which were in various stages of development, as described below, and the provision of advice and assistance to the agencies in tailoring the prototype regulation to address the individual programs conducted by each agency.

The prototype served as a model for the final section 504 regulations for the Department of Justice and the Federal Election Commission, which were published during FY 1984, and for the Federal Reserve System and the Selective Service System, which were published during FY 1985.

During FY 1985 the agencies that published proposed section 504 federally conducted regulations included: the Department of Commerce, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Labor, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Interior. Thus, these agencies are moving toward the development of a final regulation, as are the 41 agencies that published proposed rules during FY 1984.

Section 507
Interagency Coordinating Council

The Interagency Coordinating Council was established by the 1978 amendments to the Rehabilitation Act to coordinate and facilitate the effective Federal implementation of Title V of that Act. Seven Federal agencies with major enforcement or coordination functions with regard to these provisions are represented on the Council. These agencies are: the Departments of Justice, Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, The Architectural and Transpor-tation Barriers Compliance Board, and the Equal Employment Oppportunity Commission. The Council is chaired by the Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights.

The Council has drafted its own Annual Report, which is to be submitted to Congress and the President and which details its activities for 1985. The following is a summary of highlights related to Council activities in FY 1985.

The Department of Justice is developing a prototype amendment to include a cross-reference to the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards in agency regulations implementing Section 504 in federally assisted programs. During 1985 member agencies of the Council provided comments on this amendment, the purpose of which is to promote consistency in standards for the design, construction and alteration of buildings.

In May 1984, the Council endorsed a recommendation that a ceiling exemption be granted for Federal agencies to hire readers for blind employees, interpreters for deaf employees, and other assistants for handicapped employees. The Office of Management and Budget indicated that it would sympathetically review agencies' requests for ceiling relief on a case-by-case basis. In 1985 the Office of Personnel Management prepared a bulletin for inclusion in the Federal Personnel Manual to inform all Federal agencies of this action.

TITLE VI EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS

Section 621
Projects With Industry
Federal Funds $14,400,000

Projects With Industry (PWI) is authorized under Section 621 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended.

PWI is a major private business initiative involving corporations, labor organizations, trade associations, foundations and voluntary agencies which operate through a partnership with the rehabilitation community to create as well as expand job opportunities for handicapped people in the competitive labor market. As part of this program, training is provided for jobs in realistic work settings, generally within commercial or industrial establishments, coupled with supportive services to enhance pre- and post-employment success of handicapped people in the marketplace.

Each project is required to have an advisory council which provides the mechanism for private sector participation in policymaking. This affords business and industry the opportunity to provide input into the design and character of training programs. Training is geared to existing job openings.

In FY 1985 approximately 14,500 disabled individuals, mostly severely disabled persons, will receive services. Approximately 12,100 of them will be placed in jobs in the competitive labor market at salaries comparable to those paid non-handicapped employees. In FY 1985, 98 continuation projects were funded and as a result of the 1984 Amendments to the Act guaranteed funding through FY 1986. These projects have established working relationships with over 3,500 businesses, corporations, unions, associations, and other entities for the placement of disabled individuals.

The quality of jobs obtained is generally of a high level ranging from service type positions to those that are highly technical and/or managerial. Examples of successful projects are as follows: 1) IBM and Control Data are training severely disabled people for jobs in data processing and computer technology; 2) Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind is training the visually impaired in jobs associated with computers as well as such diversified jobs as small engine repair and various occupations in the communications areas; 3) The Electronics Industry Foundation is arranging for placement of handicapped individuals in the electronics industry; 4) The Human Resources Institute of AFL/CIO is training handicapped people for jobs in union-related firms; and, 5) the National Restaurant Association prepares handicapped people for all types of jobs in the food industry throughout the nation.

During FY 1985 the Rehabilitation Services Administration, through a contract with Berkeley Planning Associates, developed a set of PWI program standards. These standards have been reviewed and approved by both the NCH and the Department of Education. These standards will be used in the national evaluation of the program. This evaluation will not only evaluate the program from the national level but also afford a look at individual projects. The final report is due to Congress by February 1, 1986.

Title VII - COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING

Part A — Comprehensive Services
Federal Funds $5,000,000

The Comprehensive Services for Independent Living program under Title VII, Part A, of the Rehabilitation Act authorizes grants to assist State vocational rehabilitation agencies in providing comprehensive services for independent living to those individuals whose disabilities are so severe that they do not presently have the potential for employment but may benefit from vocational rehabilitation services which will enable them to live and function independently or who require independent living services, if appropriate, to assist them in maintaining appropriate employment.

The independent living rehabilitation services program, a formula grant program, requires a State plan for services over a three-year period. A 10% State matching share is required. This State plan is based upon the statutory requirements of Title VII, Part A of the Rehabilitation Act and implementing regulations and is the State's commitment and presentation of its goals and plans for independent living services. The State plan is approved by the Rehabilitation Services Administration and serves as the basis upon which RSA monitors and evaluates State agency performance. The plan assists the States in developing and carrying out a comprehensive Statewide service delivery system.

Part A of Title VII was funded for the first time in the Fiscal Year 1985. Five million dollars was appropriated to help States develop independent living rehabilitation programs. Federal and State funds are used to cover the costs of providing independent living services which may include: counseling; housing; job placement; physical and mental restoration; attendant care; transportation; interpreter services for the deaf; reader services; recreational services; services to family members (when such services will contribute substantially to the adjustment of the handicapped individual); vocational and other training; referral; telecommunications, sensory, and other aids and devices; services for children of pre-school age; and appropriate preventive services to decrease the needs of individuals assisted under the program for similar services in the future.

TITLE VII - COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING
PART B

Centers for Independent Living
Federal Funds $22,000,000

Section 711

Discretionary project grants are awarded under this authority to State rehabilitation agencies to establish and operate Centers for Independent Living. However, if a State rehabilitation agency does not apply within the first six months of each fiscal year, applications can be accepted from local public agencies and private nonprofit organizations in that State. The average Center grant is about $200,000. Projects were initially approved for up to 36 months.

Centers for Independent Living provide a combination of services that allow severely disabled persons to live more independently in the family and community, or when appropriate, to secure and maintain employment, with the maximum degree of self-direction. All Centers are urged to provide counseling and advocacy services. In addition, other services most frequently provided include: housing and transportation assistance; peer counseling; referrals for personal care attendant services; independent living skills training; leisure time activities; and information and referral.

The majority of Centers are not residential facilities or traditional rehabilitation facilities. Center staff are housed in office-type space where they meet either individually or with groups of severely disabled persons. The Centers provide a focus through which a combination of services are provided either directly or in cooperation with other community agencies. These cooperative arrangements with other local agencies, which have been a dominant feature of the Centers program, have prioritized use of existing resources. An important feature of the Centers program is the statutory requirement that handicapped individuals have substantial involvement in Center policy direction and management, and that handicapped individuals be employed by each Center. Each Center position is considered a potential training situation so that no role is seen as an impossible one for a severely handicapped person to fill. Most Centers are managed by consumer-based nonprofit organizations. It is estimated that over 40 percent of Center employees have disabilities. A goal of this program is that Centers serve a broad range of disability groups. Several Centers, however, do have a special focus in providing services to persons disabled by blindness, deafness, or mental retardation.

The 1984 Amendments to the Act required that all grantees funded in fiscal years 1981 and 1982 continue to be funded through September 30, 1986. Accordingly, in fiscal year 1985, approximately $20.1 million was awarded to 86 previously approved grantees which sponsor, either directly or by contract, 160 Center programs. Centers assisted in whole or in part under this authority are located in all States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. It is estimated that these Centers assist over 20,000 severely disabled persons annually.

Additional funds appropriated for FY 1985 were used to support an expansion of the Centers program. New applications were invited from existing Title VII, Part B funded and other Independent Living Centers. The two announced priorities under this competition were to (a) expand services to additional groups of disabled persons, and (b) provide transitional services for disabled persons leaving school or institution to prepare them for community living. A total of 109 eligible applications were received and reviewed in August. Approximately $1.9 million was awarded to 20 projects under priority one and 19 projects under priority two. All new projects were approved for 12 months. This was the first competition for new projects under this program since fiscal year 1982.

The 1984 Amendments to the Act also require that standards for the evaluation of Center programs be developed and that an evaluation of the Centers program be conducted. The standards, developed under a RSA evaluation contract were used to evaluate the program. The evaluation findings were reported to the Congress in February 1986.

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APPENDIX A

Glossary of terms for the Rehabilitation Process and Caseload statistics

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Caseload Statuses: There are 16 status classifications in the rehabilitation caseload system coded in even numbers from 00 to 32 (code 04 is excluded) which signify progress and decision points in the vocational rehabilitation (VR) process. Form RSA-113 (Quarterly Cumulative Caseload Report) captures information on 14 of these statuses (02 to 30) which are defined below: 1/

   a. Status 02 - Applicant: As soon as an individual signs a document requesting vocational rehabilitation (VR) services, he or she is placed into Status 02 and is designated as an applicant. While in Status 02, sufficient information is developed to make a determination of eligibility (Status 10) or ineligibility (Status 08) for VR services, or a decision is made to place the individual in extended evaluation (Status 06) prior to making this determination.

   b. Status 06 - Extended evaluation: An applicant is placed into this status when a counselor has certified him or her for extended evaluation allowing certain services to be provided to help in determining rehabilitation potential. Individuals placed into this status may be moved to either Status 10 (accepted for VR) or Status 08 (not accepted for VR) at any time within the 18-month period allowed to complete the eligibility determination.

   c. Status 08 - Closed from applicant or extended evaluation statuses: This status is used to identify all persons not accepted for VR services, whether closed from applicant status (02) or extended evaluation (06).

   d. Active caseload statuses: An individual who has been certified as meeting the basic eligibility requirements is accepted for VR, designated as an active case and placed into Status 10. The active statuses are:

      Status 10 - Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (IWRP) development: While in this status, the case study and diagnosis are completed to provide a basis for the formulation of the IWRP. The individual remains in this status until the rehabilitation program is written and approved.

      Status 12 - Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (IWRP) completed: After the IWRP has been written and approved, the client is placed into Status 12 until services have been actually initiated.

1/ The other two statuses are 00 (Referral) on which information is not collected because it is limited and unevenly applied by State agencies and 32 (post-employment services) for which data are obtained on another reporting document.

Status 14 - Counseling and guidance only: This status is used for those individuals having an approved program which outlines counseling, guidance and placement as the only services required to prepare the client for employment.

Status 16 - Physical or mental restoration: Clients receiving any physical or mental restoration services (e.g. surgery, psychiatric treatment or being fitted with an artificial appliance) are placed into this status until services are completed or terminated.

Status 18 - Training: This status is used to identify persons who are actually receiving academic, business, vocational or personal and vocational adjustment training from any source.

Status 20 - Ready for employment: A case is placed into this status when the client has completed preparation for employment and is ready to accept a job but has not yet been placed, or has been placed into, but has not yet begun, employment.

Status 22 - In employment: When an individual has been prepared for, been placed in, and begun employment, his or her case is placed into Status 22. The client must be observed in this status for a minimum of 60 days before the case can be closed rehabilitated (Status 26).

Status 24 - Service interrupted: A case is placed in this status if services are interrupted while the client is in Status 14, 16, 18, 20 or 22.

e. Active caseload closure statuses: A client remains in the active caseload until completion of the IWRP or case termination. Closures from the active caseload are classified in one of the following three categories:

Status 26 - Rehabilitated: Active cases closed rehabilitated must as a minimum (1) have been declared eligible for services, (2) have received appropriate diagnostic and related services, (3) have had a program for VR services formulated, (4) have completed the program, (5) have been provided counseling, and (6) have been determined to be suitably employed for a minimum of 60 days.

Status 28 - Closed other reasons after IWRP initiated: Cases closed into this category from Statuses 14 through 24 must have met criteria (1), (2) and (3) above, and at least one of the services provided for by the IWRP must have been initiated, but, for some reason, one or more of criteria (4), (5) and (6) above were not met.

Status 30 - Closed other reasons before IWRP initiated: Closures from the active caseload placed into Status 30 are those cases which, although accepted for VR services, did not progress to the point that rehabilitation services were actually initiated under a rehabilitation plan (closures from Statuses 10 and 12.).

2. Active caseload: The number of cases in the active statuses (10 to 30).

3. Active cases served: The total number of active cases available during the period--the sum of new active cases and active cases on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year. It is also the sum of the number of cases closed from the active statuses and the number on hand at the end of the fiscal year.

4. Persons served: Identical in meaning to "active cases served."

5. Severely disabled: Cases of individuals who fall into any of the four categories listed below: 1. Clients with major disabling conditions such as blindness and deafness, which are automatically included, and other disabilities as qualified, such as a respiratory disorder with sufficient loss of breath capacity, 2. Clients who, at any time in the VR process, had been Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) beneficiaries, 3. Clients who, at any time in the VR process, had been recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments by reason of blindness or disability, and, 4. Other individual cases with documented evidence of substantial loss in conducting certain specified activities.

6. Severely disabled caseload: The number of cases in the active caseload of severely disabled persons.

7. Rehabilitation rate: The number of cases closed rehabilitated as a percent of all cases closed from the active caseload. (Rehabilitations as a percent of the sum of rehabilitations and non-rehabilitations.)

8. Acceptance rate: The number of cases accepted for VR as a percent of all cases processed for eligibility. (Acceptances as a percent of the sum of acceptances and non-acceptances.)

9. Rehabilitations per 100,000 population: The number of persons whose cases are closed rehabilitated for every 100,000 persons in the total resident population in the United States on July 1 prior to each fiscal year. Excluded from this measure are Puerto Rico and the outlying territories.

10. Persons served per 100,000 population: The number of persons served (Statuses 10 - 30) for every 100,000 persons in the total resident population in the United States on July 1 prior to each fiscal year. Excluded from this measure are Puerto Rico and the outlying territories.

APPENDIX B
Characteristics of Persons Rehabilitated

Table 1 Characteristics of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1982 to 1984

Items	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Total rehabilitations	225,772	—	216,231	—	226,924	—
Age at referral						
Number reporting	213,107	100.0	212,189	100.0	215,020	100.0
Under 18 years	18,591	8.7	20,181	9.5	21,145	9.8
18-19 years	21,724	10.2	21,374	10.1	21,009	9.8
20-24 years	35,925	16.9	35,694	16.8	36,297	16.9
25-34 years	58,626	27.5	56,825	26.8	56,119	26.1
35-44 years	36,936	17.3	35,117	16.5	34,958	16.2
45-54 years	23,140	10.9	23,888	11.3	25,196	11.7
55-64 years	12,836	6.0	13,541	6.4	14,230	6.6
65 years and over	5,329	2.5	5,569	2.6	6,066	2.8
Mean age	32.5 years		32.6 years		32.8 years	
Sex						
Number reporting	214,364	100.0	208,704	100.0	211,692	100.0
Male	121,431	56.6	115,070	55.1	114,029	53.9
Female	92,933	43.4	93,634	44.9	97,663	46.1
Race						
Number reporting	213,767	100.0	211,982	100.0	214,869	100.0
White	170,142	79.6	169,880	80.1	172,521	80.3
Black	39,591	18.5	38,917	18.4	38,423	17.9
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1,236	0.6	1,061	0.5	1,178	0.5
Asian and Pacific Islander	2,798	1.3	2,124	1.0	2,747	1.3
Hispanic origin 1/						
Number reporting	217,688	100.0	199,036	100.0	204,924	100.0
Persons of Hispanic origin	14,450	6.6	13,310	6.7	12,516	6.1
Persons not of Hispanic origin	203,238	93.4	185,726	93.3	192,408	93.9
Highest grade of school completed						
Number reporting	211,561	100.0	210,202	100.0	213,262	100.0
No grades completed	525	0.2	725	0.3	737	0.3
1 through 7 grades	12,215	5.8	13,827	6.6	15,093	7.1
8 grades	10,446	4.9	11,739	5.6	12,513	5.9
9 through 11 grades	45,267	21.4	45,749	21.8	46,265	21.7
12 grades	79,788	37.7	76,758	36.5	76,706	36.0
13 grades and over	32,456	15.3	31,365	14.9	31,378	14.7
Special education 2/	30,864	14.6	30,042	14.3	30,570	14.3
Mean grades completed 3/	11.3		11.1		11.1	

For footnotes, see end of tables

Table 2 Characteristics of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1982 to 1984

Items	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Total rehabilitations	225,722	—	216,231	—	226,924	—
Source of referral						
Number reporting	212,084	100.0	210,536	100.0	212,142	100.0
Educational institutions	30,439	14.4	29,530	14.0	30,039	14.2
Elementary or high school	22,139	10.4	21,475	10.2	21,585	10.2
All other educational institutions	8,300	3.9	8,055	3.8	8,454	4.0
Hospital and sanatoriums	17,689	8.3	18,313	8.7	18,802	8.9
Mental hospital	4,275	2.0	4,670	2.2	5,225	2.5
General hospital	8,710	4.1	9,141	4.3	9,141	4.3
All other hospitals or clinics	4,704	2.2	4,502	2.1	4,436	2.1
Health organizations and agencies	22,786	10.7	22,041	10.5	20,916	9.9
Rehabilitation facility	6,529	3.1	6,278	3.0	5,830	2.7
Community mental health center	9,970	4.7	9,544	4.5	8,921	4.2
All other health organizations (public & private)	6,287	3.0	6,219	3.0	6,165	2.9
Welfare agencies	7,837	3.7	8,643	4.1	9,814	4.6
Public welfare agency	7,563	3.6	8,377	4.0	9,552	4.5
Private welfare agency	274	0.1	266	0.1	262	0.1
Public sources 4/	31,825	15.0	32,900	15.6	35,361	16.7
Social Security Admin.	7,103	3.3	8,631	4.1	10,422	4.9
Workers' Compensation Agency	2,500	1.2	2,726	1.3	2,851	1.3
State employment service	5,806	2.7	5,281	2.5	5,801	2.7
Correctional institution	6,331	3.0	6,292	3.0	6,079	2.9
All other public sources	10,085	4.8	9,970	4.7	10,208	4.8
Private sources	7,946	3.7	7,349	3.5	6,776	3.2
Artificial appliance co.	2,559	1.2	2,464	1.2	2,217	1.0
All other private sources	5,387	2.5	4,885	2.3	4,559	2.1
Individuals	93,582	44.1	91,760	43.6	90,434	42.6
Self-referred	49,179	23.2	47,184	22.4	46,399	21.9
Physician	18,803	8.9	19,656	9.3	19,931	9.4
All other individuals	25,600	12.1	24,920	11.8	24,104	11.4

For footnotes, see end of tables.

Table 3 Characteristics of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1982 to 1984

Items	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Total rehabilitations	225,772	—	216,231	—	226,924	—
Major disabling condition						
Number reporting	213,646	100.0	208,594	100.0	214,871	100.0
Blindness	8,665	4.1	8,115	3.9	8,948	4.2
Other visual impairments	9,436	4.4	8,790	4.2	10,113	4.7
Deafness 5/	6,026	2.8	6,127	2.9	6,423	3.0
Hard of hearing 5/	10,101	4.7	9,458	4.5	9,096	4.2
Orthopedic impairments	47,497	22.2	47,587	22.8	50,071	23.3
One or both upper limbs	6,328	3.0	6,084	2.9	6,352	3.0
One or both lower limbs	14,928	7.0	15,121	7.2	15,871	7.4
Three or more limbs or body	5,172	2.4	5,310	2.5	5,590	2.6
One upper and one lower limb	3,099	1.5	3,218	1.5	3,428	1.6
Other and ill-defined	17,980	8.4	17,854	8.6	18,830	8.8
Absence or amputation of extremities	5,199	2.4	5,330	2.6	5,364	2.5
Both upper extremities	83	*	75	*	67	*
One upper extremity	892	0.4	831	0.4	860	0.4
One or both lower extremities	3,764	1.8	3,924	1.9	3,869	1.8
One upper and one lower extremity	114	0.1	134	0.1	143	0.1
Other and unspecified parts	346	0.2	366	0.2	425	0.2
Mental Illness	39,556	18.5	39,372	18.9	41,052	19.1
Psychotic disorders	10,920	5.1	11,138	5.3	11,740	5.5
Psychoneurotic disorders	14,490	6.8	14,808	7.1	15,422	7.2
Other mental illness	13,945	6.5	13,426	6.4	13,890	6.5
Alcoholism	14,490	6.8	12,974	6.2	11,629	5.4
Drug addiction	3,621	1.7	3,190	1.5	2,753	1.3
Mental retardation	27,156	12.7	25,973	12.5	26,623	12.4
Mild	16,159	7.6	14,750	7.1	14,606	6.8
Moderate	8,859	4.1	8,852	4.2	9,226	4.3
Severe	2,138	1.0	2,371	1.1	2,791	1.3
Hay fever and asthma	1,087	0.5	1,243	0.6	1,366	0.6
Diabetes mellitus	3,100	1.5	3,027	1.5	3,300	1.5
Epilepsy	4,243	2.0	4,285	2.1	4,434	2.1
Other nervous system conditions	2,136	1.0	2,117	1.0	2,704	1.3
Heart disease	4,725	2.2	4,851	2.3	5,417	2.5
Varicose veins/hemorroids	460	0.2	495	0.2	651	0.3
Other circulatory conditions	1,126	0.5	1,218	0.6	1,415	0.7

For footnotes, see end of tables.

Table 4 Characteristics of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1982 to 1984

Items	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Total rehabilitations	225,772	—	216,231	—	226,924	—
Major disabling condition (continued)						
Respiratory system conditions	1,220	0.6	1,291	0.6	1,405	0.7
Tuberculosis	84	*	101	*	159	0.1
Emphysema	187	0.1	189	0.1	213	0.1
All other respiratory conditions	949	0.4	1,001	0.5	1,033	0.5
Digestive system conditions	5,418	2.5	5,999	2.9	7,151	3.3
Conditions of teeth and supporting structures	1,353	0.6	1,746	0.8	2,657	1.2
Hernia	1,518	0.7	1,591	0.8	1,623	0.8
Ulcer	217	0.1	291	0.1	348	0.2
Other digestive system conditions	2,330	1.1	2,371	1.1	2,523	1.2
End-stage renal failure	402	0.2	420	0.2	426	0.2
Other genitourinary conditions	4,414	2.1	4,551	2.2	4,695	2.2
Speech impairments	1,250	0.6	1,373	0.7	1,524	0.7
Skin conditions	763	0.4	856	0.4	880	0.4
Specific developmental disorders	4,595	2.2	2,696	1.3	N/A	—
All other conditions	6,960	3.3	7,256	3.5	7,431	3.5
Primary cause of selected major disabling conditions						
Orthopedic impairments	47,497	100.0	47,587	100.0	50,071	100.0
Cerebral palsy	2,026	4.3	2,094	4.4	2,181	4.4
Other congenital conditions	4,190	8.8	4,177	8.8	4,708	9.4
Arthritis & rheumatism	3,838	8.1	3,767	7.9	4,329	8.7
Stroke 6/	1,325	2.9	1,492	3.1	1,484	3.0
Poliomyelitis	1,696	3.6	1,813	3.8	1,834	3.7
Muscular dystrophy	382	0.8	427	0.9	384	0.8
Multiple sclerosis	852	1.8	858	1.8	941	1.9
Parkinson's disease	49	0.1	40	0.1	52	0.1
All other diseases	3,928	8.3	4,066	8.5	4,193	8.4
Accidents involving the spinal cord	3,728	7.8	3,716	7.8	4,041	8.1
All other accidents	25,483	54.4	25,137	52.8	25,924	51.8
Absence or amputation of extremities	5,199	100.0	5,330	100.0	5,364	100.0
Malignant neoplasms 7/	255	4.9	265	5.0	245	4.6
All other diseases	1,123	21.6	1,195	22.4	1,206	22.5
Congenital conditions	449	8.6	415	7.8	409	7.6
Accidents and injuries	3,372	64.9	3,455	64.8	3,504	65.3

For footnotes, see end of tables.

Table 5 Characteristics of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1982 to 1984

Items	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Total rehabilitations	225,772	—	216,231	—	226,924	—
Months in referral-applicant statuses						
Number reporting	203,974	100.0	203,551	100.0	209,932	100.0
Less than 1 month	20,970	10.3	21,592	10.6	21,199	10.1
1 month	45,260	22.2	45,801	22.5	44,759	21.3
2 months	40,127	19.7	40,148	19.7	40,353	19.2
3 months	28,738	14.1	28,722	14.1	29,682	14.1
4-6 months	42,112	20.6	41,401	20.3	44,264	21.1
7-12 months	20,014	9.8	19,904	9.8	22,312	10.6
13 or more months	6,753	3.3	5,983	2.9	7,363	3.5
Mean months	3.5 months		3.4 months		3.6 months	
Months from acceptance to closure						
Number reporting	212,061	100.0	207,471	100.0	214,400	100.0
Less than 4 months	18,230	8.6	16,538	8.0	15,230	7.1
4-6 months	36,178	17.1	35,070	16.9	32,809	15.3
7-9 months	28,891	13.6	27,798	13.4	27,816	13.0
10-12 months	23,056	10.9	21,660	10.4	23,297	10.9
13-18 months	32,015	15.1	30,517	14.7	34,604	16.1
19-24 months	20,180	9.5	20,162	9.7	22,497	10.5
25-36 months	23,054	10.9	25,173	12.1	26,082	12.2
37 or more months	30,457	14.4	30,553	14.7	32,065	15.0
Mean months	19.0 months		19.4 months		19.8 months	
Months in VR from referral to closure						
Number reporting	211,963	100.0	202,613	100.0	212,691	100.0
Less than 4 months	4,247	2.0	3,932	1.9	3,352	1.5
4-6 months	23,858	11.3	22,675	11.2	20,197	9.5
7-9 months	27,647	13.0	25,371	12.5	24,678	11.6
10-12 months	25,299	11.9	22,351	11.0	23,299	11.0
13-18 months	39,637	18.7	34,845	17.2	39,629	18.6
19-24 months	25,640	12.1	24,236	12.0	28,951	13.6
25-36 months	29,113	13.7	31,639	15.6	33,367	15.7
37 or more months	36,542	17.2	37,564	18.5	39,218	18.5
Mean months	21.9 months		22.8 months		23.3 months	

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 6 Characteristics of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1982 to 1984

Items	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Total rehabilitations	225,772	—	216,231	—	226,924	—
Type of service provided or arranged for by agency 8/						
Number reporting	214,413	100.0	212,617	100.0	215,569	100.0
Diagnosis and evaluation	200,603	93.5	195,112	91.8	199,420	92.5
Restoration (physical or mental)	80,416	37.5	81,768	38.5	85,297	39.6
Training	116,964	54.6	110,885	52.2	112,666	52.3
College or university	23,267	10.9	24,005	11.3	25,715	11.9
Other academic (elementary or high school)	7,906	3.7	7,818	3.7	7,934	3.7
Business school or college	4,947	2.3	5,162	2.4	5,686	2.6
Vocational school	28,794	13.4	26,661	12.5	27,094	12.6
On-the-job training	14,124	6.6	12,489	5.9	11,566	5.4
Personal and vocational adjustment	49,657	23.2	45,976	21.6	46,028	21.4
Miscellaneous	28,037	13.1	26,436	12.4	26,111	12.1
Maintenance	46,610	21.7	45,145	21.2	48,425	22.5
Other services to clients	83,218	38.8	76,742	36.1	76,716	35.6
Services to other family members	4,722	2.2	4,608	2.2	5,142	2.4
Cost of case services 9/						
Number reporting	184,230	100.0	173,679	100.0	164,913	100.0
Clients served without cost	14,938	8.1	12,157	7.0	10,649	6.5
$1 - $99	25,373	13.8	25,295	14.6	24,283	14.7
$100 - $199	17,860	9.7	17,138	9.9	16,339	9.9
$200 - $299	10,830	5.9	9,699	5.6	9,255	5.6
$300 - $399	9,177	5.0	8,515	4.9	8,032	4.9
$400 - $599	16,714	9.1	15,958	9.2	14,641	8.9
$600 - $799	11,818	6.4	10,650	6.1	9,860	6.0
$800 - $999	9,151	5.0	8,304	4.8	7,640	4.6
$1000 - $1999	28,478	15.4	26,826	15.4	24,860	15.1
$2000 - $2999	15,488	8.4	15,662	9.0	14,986	9.1
$3000 and over	24,403	13.2	23,475	13.5	24,368	14.8
Mean cost, for all clients reporting	$1,460		$1,495		$1,539	
Mean cost, for clients served with cost	$1,589		$1,607		$1,645	

For footnotes, see end of tables.

Table 7 Characteristics of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1982 to 1984

Items	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Total rehabilitations	225,772	—	216,231	—	226,924	—
Work status at referral						
Number reporting	212,785	100.0	212,290	100.0	215,244	100.0
Competitive labor market	28,748	13.5	30,382	14.3	33,799	15.7
Sheltered workshops	1,725	0.8	1,677	0.8	1,928	0.9
Self-employed 10/	1,340	0.6	1,335	0.6	1,417	0.6
Homemakers	9,220	4.3	10,025	4.7	11,412	5.3
Unpaid family workers	398	0.2	399	0.2	494	0.2
Not working	171,356	80.6	168,472	79.4	166,194	77.1
Students	28,473	13.4	29,162	13.7	30,007	13.9
Trainees	1,416	0.7	1,505	0.7	1,605	0.7
Others	141,467	66.5	137,805	64.9	134,582	62.5
Work status at closure						
Number reporting	213,969	100.0	212,321	100.0	215,340	100.0
Competitive labor market	168,944	79.0	162,348	76.5	162,473	75.5
Sheltered workshops	13,792	6.4	14,172	6.7	14,509	6.7
Self-employed 10/	6,194	2.9	7,198	3.4	7,225	3.3
Homemakers	23,621	11.0	26,806	12.6	29,221	13.6
Unpaid family workers	1,418	0.7	1,797	0.8	1,912	0.9
Weekly earnings at referral						
Number reporting	213,096	100.0	211,356	100.0	214,148	100.0
No earnings	181,407	85.1	178,260	84.3	177,242	82.8
Less than $40	3,512	1.6	3,592	1.7	3,957	1.8
$40 - $79	6,267	2.9	6,380	3.0	6,863	3.2
$80 - $99	2,297	1.1	2,656	1.3	3,122	1.5
$100 - $124	4,929	2.3	5,344	2.5	6,383	3.0
$125 - $149	3,587	1.7	4,037	1.9	4,681	2.2
$150 - $199	4,591	2.2	4,736	2.2	5,316	2.5
$200 and over	6,506	3.1	6,351	3.0	6,584	3.1
Mean earnings - all clients	$20.40		$21.10		$22.80	
Mean earnings - those with earnings	$137.00		$134.80		$132.20	
Weekly earnings at closure						
Number reporting	213,573	100.0	211,629	100.0	214,614	100.0
No earnings	24,581	11.5	28,111	13.3	31,469	14.7
Less than $40	11,963	5.6	13,424	6.3	14,053	6.5
$40 - $79	16,760	7.8	18,182	8.6	17,046	7.9
$80 - $99	6,889	3.2	7,360	3.5	7,060	3.3
$100 - $124	17,212	8.1	18,213	8.6	17,216	8.0

For footnotes, see end of tables.

Table 8 Characteristics of persons rehabilitated by State vocational rehabilitation agencies, Fiscal Years 1982 to 1984

Items	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Total rehabilitations	225,772	—	216,231	—	226,924	—
Weekly earnings at closure (continued)						
$125 - $149	35,287	16.5	34,920	16.5	36,641	17.1
$150 - $199	40,279	18.9	39,063	18.5	40,584	18.9
$200 - $249	28,385	13.3	25,273	11.9	24,077	11.2
$250 - $299	12,737	6.0	11,015	5.2	11,009	5.1
$300 - $399	11,993	5.6	10,249	4.8	9,991	4.7
$400 and over	7,487	3.5	5,819	2.7	5,468	2.5
Mean earnings - all clients	$151.30		$140.60		$137.70	
Mean earnings - those with earnings	$171.00		$162.10		$161.30	
Occupation at closure						
Number reporting	213,966	100.0	210,129	100.0	212,615	100.0
Professional, technical and managerial 11/	26,422	12.3	26,456	12.6	28,231	13.3
Medicine and health	4,138	1.9	4,455	2.1	4,816	2.3
Education	2,884	1.3	3,134	1.5	3,591	1.7
Managers and officials n.e.c.	4,669	2.2	4,554	2.2	4,721	2.2
All other professional	14,731	6.9	14,313	6.8	15,103	7.1
Clerical	26,611	12.4	25,342	12.1	26,160	12.3
Stenography, typing, filing	10,555	4.9	10,312	4.9	10,578	5.0
Computing, account-recording	8,615	4.0	8,117	3.9	8,302	3.9
All other clerical	7,441	3.5	6,913	3.3	7,280	3.4
Sales 11/	9,560	4.5	9,311	4.4	8,934	4.2
Service	46,651	21.8	46,359	22.1	44,851	21.1
Domestic	4,849	2.3	5,468	2.6	5,132	2.4
Food and beverage preparation	15,145	7.1	14,691	7.0	13,965	6.6
Building	9,934	4.6	9,114	4.3	8,539	4.0
All other service	16,723	7.8	17,086	8.1	17,215	8.1
Agriculture	6,274	2.9	6,708	3.2	6,585	3.0
Industrial	63,838	29.8	57,009	27.1	56,460	26.6
Processing	5,274	2.5	4,937	2.3	5,247	2.5
Machine trades	12,550	5.9	10,966	5.2	11,331	5.3
Benchwork	13,089	6.1	11,136	5.3	11,904	5.6
Structural	17,781	8.3	16,233	7.7	13,669	6.4
Miscellaneous	15,144	7.1	13,737	6.5	14,309	6.7
Homemakers	23,621	11.0	26,806	12.8	29,221	13.7
Unpaid family workers n.e.c.	1,075	0.5	1,352	0.6	1,593	0.8
Sheltered workshop workers n.e.c.	9,914	4.6	10,786	5.1	10,580	5.0

For footnotes, see end of tables.

Table 9 Unsuccessful case closures, by reason for closure, Fiscal Year 1982-1984

Reasons for closure	1984 Number	1984 Percent	1983 Number	1983 Percent	1982 Number	1982 Percent
Applicants not accepted	245,435	—	237,243	—	242,848	—
Number reporting	214,033	100.0	225,557	100.0	233,149	100.0
Unable to locate	33,829	15.8	35,283	15.6	36,967	15.9
Handicap too severe	17,484	8.2	18,795	8.3	21,709	9.3
Refused services	52,044	24.3	51,200	22.7	54,387	23.3
Death	1,176	0.5	1,376	0.6	1,542	0.7
Institutionalized	3,118	1.5	3,511	1.6	3,253	1.4
Transferred to another agency	3,387	1.6	3,457	1.5	2,894	1.2
Failed to cooperate	40,884	19.1	45,713	20.3	43,021	18.5
No disabling condition	15,743	7.4	18,140	8.0	18,627	8.0
No vocational handicap	17,262	8.1	19,012	8.4	19,670	8.4
All other reasons	29,106	13.6	29,070	12.9	31,079	13.3
EE cases not accepted 12/	13,302	100.0	14,965	—	17,670	—
Number reporting	12,001	100.0	13,636	100.0	16,265	100.0
Unable to locate	1,645	13.7	1,666	12.2	2,127	13.1
Handicap too severe	2,773	23.1	3,362	24.7	4,354	26.8
Refused services	2,184	18.2	2,796	20.5	3,525	21.7
Death	170	1.4	188	1.4	223	1.4
Institutionalized	301	2.5	313	2.3	393	2.4
Transferred to another agency	251	2.1	246	1.8	319	2.0
Failed to cooperate	2,873	23.9	3,110	22.8	2,778	17.1
All other reasons	1,804	15.0	1,955	14.3	2,546	15.7
Total not rehabilitated	131,572	—	134,118	—	142,575	—
Number reporting	124,533	100.0	128,815	100.0	133,637	100.0
Unable to locate	30,561	24.6	29,953	23.3	33,405	25.0
Handicap too severe	13,423	10.8	14,706	11.4	16,145	12.1
Refused services	27,371	22.0	26,998	21.0	28,113	21.0
Death	2,948	2.4	3,030	2.4	3,420	2.6
Institutionalized	3,685	3.0	4,180	3.2	4,296	3.2
Transferred to another agency	1,937	1.6	1,857	1.4	1,775	1.3
Failed to cooperate	26,999	21.7	28,853	22.4	26,839	20.1
All other reasons	17,519	14.1	19,238	14.9	19,644	14.7

For footnotes, see end of tables.

FOOTNOTES

1/ Figure for Fiscal Year 1982 revised from previous report.

2/ Includes all clients with mental retardation as a major or secondary disabling condition.

3/ Computed for those clients who did not receive special education.

4/ Not specifically educational, health, or welfare.

5/ Because of errors in editing codes for deafness and hard of hearing, figures for these groups had to be estimated in Fiscal Year 1982.

6/ Excludes strokes causing aphasia. Total number of stroke cases was 1,640 in Fiscal Year 1982, 1,639 in Fiscal Year 1983 and 1,452 in Fiscal Year 1984.

7/ Excludes malignant neoplasms causing conditions other than amputation of extremities. Totals for malignant neoplasms were 1,174 in Fiscal Year 1982, 1,092 in Fiscal Year 1983 and 1,042 in Fiscal Year 1984.

8/ Encompasses the receipt of services by clients regardless of the source of funding. Figures are not additive because many clients receive more than one type of service.

9/ These are expenditures made by State rehabilitation agencies for the purchase of services for clients. Excluded are administrative costs and counselor salaries.

10/ Includes State agency-managed enterprises.

11/ Includes Randolph-Sheppard vending stand personnel.

12/ Cases closed not accepted from Status 06 (extended evaluation).

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

APPENDIX C
Learning Disabled

SERIES LD01 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 1 AGE AT REFERRAL BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

AGE AT REFERRAL	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	337,542	2,693	1,361	205,521	127,967
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 18 YEARS	32,551	711	416	18,890	12,534
COL %	9.6	26.4	30.6	9.2	9.8
18-19 YEARS	33,839	983	411	19,862	12,583
COL %	10.0	36.5	30.2	9.7	9.8
20-24 YEARS	58,622	557	308	34,544	23,213
COL %	17.4	20.7	22.6	16.8	18.1
25-29 YEARS	51,102	185	100	30,362	20,455
COL %	15.1	6.9	7.3	14.8	16.0
30-34 YEARS	42,375	116	62	25,311	16,886
COL %	12.6	4.3	4.6	12.3	13.2
35-39 YEARS	31,874	62	29	19,315	12,468
COL %	9.4	2.3	2.1	9.4	9.7
40-44 YEARS	24,803	30	19	15,136	9,618
COL %	7.3	1.1	1.4	7.4	7.5
45-49 YEARS	20,795	24	10	12,832	7,929
COL %	6.2	.9	.7	6.2	6.2
50-54 YEARS	16,737	10	4	10,608	6,115
COL %	5.0	.4	.3	5.2	4.8
55-59 YEARS	12,270	10	2	8,490	3,768
COL %	3.6	.4	.1	4.1	2.9
60-64 YEARS	6,127	3		4,702	1,422
COL %	1.8	.1	.0	2.3	1.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	6,447	2		5,469	976
COL %	1.9	.1	.0	2.7	.8

MEAN AGE AT REFERRAL	TOTAL	LD/OUTCOME			
		LD REHAB	LD NOT REHAB	NON-LD REHAB	NON-LD NOT REHAB
TOTAL	337,542	2,693	1,361	205,521	127,967
MEAN	31.9	21.0	20.8	32.7	30.9
NUMBER REPORTING AGE	337,542	2,693	1,361	205,521	127,967
MEAN	31.9	21.0	20.8	32.7	30.9

SERIES LDO1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 2 SEX OF APPLICANT BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

SEX OF APPLICANT	T O T A L	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABIL-ITATED	NOT REHA-BILITATED	REHABIL-ITATED	NOT REHA-BILITATED
T O T A L	332,331	2,663	1,339	202,021	126,308
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MALE	191,689	1,936	928	111,145	77,680
COL %	57.7	72.7	69.3	55.0	61.5
FEMALE	140,642	727	411	90,876	48,628
COL %	42.3	27.3	30.7	45.0	38.5

SERIES LDO2 REHABILITATION RATES FOR PERSONS WITH A LEARNING DISABILITY WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 3 FAMILY INCOME BY OUTCOME

FAMILY INCOME	TOTAL	OUTCOME	
		LD REHABILITATED	LD NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	3,667	2,436	1,231
ROW %	100.0	66.4	33.6
$0 -$149	849	548	301
ROW %	100.0	64.5	35.5
$150-$199	106	58	48
ROW %	100.0	54.7	45.3
$200-$249	118	81	37
ROW %	100.0	68.6	31.4
$250-$299	88	50	38
ROW %	100.0	56.8	43.2
$300-$349	120	71	49
ROW %	100.0	59.2	40.8
$350-$399	80	45	35
ROW %	100.0	56.3	43.8
$400-$449	186	122	64
ROW %	100.0	65.6	34.4
$450-$499	81	45	36
ROW %	100.0	55.6	44.4
$500-$599	203	145	58
ROW %	100.0	71.4	28.6
$600-AND OVER	1,836	1,271	565
ROW %	100.0	69.2	30.8

SERIES LD01 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 4 PA STATUS AT REFERRAL BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

PA STATUS AT REFERRAL	T O T A L	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
T O T A L	331,224	2,671	1,327	202,207	125,019
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NOT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	267,999	2,487	1,125	170,762	93,625
COL %	80.9	93.1	84.8	84.4	74.9
ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	63,225	184	202	31,445	31,394
COL %	19.1	6.9	15.2	15.6	25.1

SERIES LD02 REHABILITATION RATES FOR PERSONS WITH A LEARNING DISABILITY WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 5 WORK STATUS AT REFERRAL BY OUTCOME

WORK STATUS AT REFERRAL	TOTAL	OUTCOME	
		LD REHABILITATED	LD NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	4,054	2,694	1,360
ROW %	100.0	66.5	33.5
OPEN LABOR MARKET	423	337	86
ROW %	100.0	79.7	20.3
SHELTERED WORKSHOP	14	12	2
ROW %	100.0	85.7	14.3
SELF EMPLOYED	3	3	
ROW %	100.0	100.0	.0
HOMEMAKER	17	10	7
ROW %	100.0	58.8	41.2
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	8	6	2
ROW %	100.0	75.0	25.0
STUDENT NOT WORKING	1,424	959	465
ROW %	100.0	67.3	32.7
OTHER NOT WORKING	2,129	1,343	786
ROW %	100.0	63.1	36.9
TRAINEE NOT WORKING	36	24	12
ROW %	100.0	66.7	33.3

SERIES LD01 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 6 WORK STATUS AT CLOSURE BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

WORK STATUS AT CLOSURE	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	208,320	2,693		205,627	
COL %	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0
OPEN LABOR MARKET	160,051	2,504		157,547	
COL %	76.8	93.0	.0	76.6	.0
SHELTERED WORKSHOPS	14,139	89		14,050	
COL %	6.8	3.3	.0	6.8	.0
SELF EMPLOYED	6,338	28		6,310	
COL %	3.0	1.0	.0	3.1	.0
STATE AGENCY MANAGED	248	2		246	
COL %	.1	.1	.0	.1	.0
HOMEMAKER	25,893	58		25,835	
COL %	12.4	2.2	.0	12.6	.0
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	1,651	12		1,639	
COL %	.8	.4	.0	.8	.0

SERIES LDO1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 7 WEEKLY EARNINGS AT REF BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

WEEKLY EARNINGS AT REF	T O T A L	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
T O T A L	336,388	2,685	1,359	204,671	127,673
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO EARNINGS	295,146	2,326	1,266	172,363	119,191
COL %	87.7	86.6	93.2	84.2	93.4
LESS THAN $20	1,724	10	4	1,172	538
COL %	.5	.4	.3	.6	.4
$20-$39	3,318	44	15	2,327	932
COL %	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	.7
$40-$59	4,017	55	11	2,906	1,045
COL %	1.2	2.0	.8	1.4	.8
$60-$79	4,242	57	10	3,252	923
COL %	1.3	2.1	.7	1.6	.7
$80-$99	3,274	38	9	2,549	678
COL %	1.0	1.4	.7	1.2	.5
$100-$124	6,624	56	14	5,210	1,344
COL %	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.5	1.1
$125-$149	4,871	35	12	3,943	881
COL %	1.4	1.3	.9	1.9	.7
$150-$174	3,799	17	6	3,153	623
COL %	1.1	.6	.4	1.5	.5
$175-$199	1,828	11	3	1,522	292
COL %	.5	.4	.2	.7	.2
$200-$249	3,348	13	5	2,811	519
COL %	1.0	.5	.4	1.4	.4
$250-$299	1,611	7	2	1,356	246
COL %	.5	.3	.1	.7	.2
$300-$349	983	8	1	796	178
COL %	.3	.3	.1	.4	.1
$350-$399	503	2		421	80
COL %	.1	.1	.0	.2	.1
$400 AND OVER	1,100	6	1	890	203
COL %	.3	.2	.1	.4	.2
NUMBER REPORTING ITEM	336,388	2,685	1,359	204,671	127,673
MEAN	16.1	14.4	6.9	21.4	7.8
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS	41,242	359	93	32,308	8,482
MEAN	131.4	107.7	101.6	135.4	117.4

SERIES LD01 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 8 WEEKLY EARNINGS AT CLO BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

WEEKLY EARNINGS AT CLO	T O T A L	DISABILITY: LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: REHABILITATED	DISABILITY: LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: NOT REHABILITATED		DISABILITY: NOT LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: REHABILITATED	DISABILITY: NOT LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: NOT REHABILITATED
T O T A L	207,617	2,690			204,927	
COL %	100.0	100.0		.0	100.0	.0
NO EARNINGS	27,043	68			26,975	
COL %	13.0	2.5		.0	13.2	.0
LESS THAN $20	5,960	19			5,941	
COL %	2.9	.7		.0	2.9	.0
$20-$39	7,270	36			7,234	
COL %	3.5	1.3		.0	3.5	.0
$40-$59	7,716	77			7,639	
COL %	3.7	2.9		.0	3.7	.0
$60-$79	9,766	147			9,619	
COL %	4.7	5.5		.0	4.7	.0
$80-$99	7,036	114			6,922	
COL %	3.4	4.2		.0	3.4	.0
$100-$124	17,756	322			17,434	
COL %	8.6	12.0		.0	8.5	.0
$125-$149	34,414	783			33,631	
COL %	16.6	29.1		.0	16.4	.0
$150-$174	25,876	457			25,419	
COL %	12.5	17.0		.0	12.4	.0
$175-$199	12,709	173			12,536	
COL %	6.1	6.4		.0	6.1	.0
$200-$249	25,113	303			24,810	
COL %	12.1	11.3		.0	12.1	.0
$250-$299	10,970	105			10,865	
COL %	5.3	3.9		.0	5.3	.0
$300-$349	6,892	42			6,850	
COL %	3.3	1.6		.0	3.3	.0
$350-$399	3,310	20			3,290	
COL %	1.6	.7		.0	1.6	.0
$400 AND OVER	5,786	24			5,762	
COL %	2.8	.9		.0	2.8	.0

SERIES LD01 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 8-A OCCUPATION SUMMARY BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

OCCUPATION SUMMARY	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	207,733	2,688		205,045	
COL %	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0
PROFESSIONAL	25,839	111		25,728	
COL %	12.4	4.1	.0	12.5	.0
CLERICAL AND SALES	34,447	317		34,130	
COL %	16.6	11.8	.0	16.6	.0
SERVICES	46,150	950		45,200	
COL %	22.2	35.3	.0	22.0	.0
FARMING & RELATED	6,671	141		6,530	
COL %	3.2	5.2	.0	3.2	.0
PROCESSING	4,904	97		4,807	
COL %	2.4	3.6	.0	2.3	.0
MACHINE TRADES	10,907	185		10,722	
COL %	5.3	6.9	.0	5.2	.0
BENCHWORK	11,083	175		10,908	
COL %	5.3	6.5	.0	5.3	.0
STRUCTURAL	16,085	329		15,756	
COL %	7.7	12.2	.0	7.7	.0
MISCELLANEOUS	13,632	269		13,363	
COL %	6.6	10.0	.0	6.5	.0
SPECIAL VR OCCUPATIONS	38,015	114		37,901	
COL %	18.3	4.2	.0	18.5	.0

SERIES LD02 REHABILITATION RATES FOR PERSONS WITH A LEARNING DISABILITY WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 9 TIME IN VR REF TO CLO BY OUTCOME

TIME IN VR REF TO CLO	TOTAL	OUTCOME	
		LD REHABILITATED	LD NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	3,919	2,615	1,304
ROW %	100.0	66.7	33.3
2 MONTHS	16	6	10
ROW %	100.0	37.5	62.5
3 MONTHS	31	19	12
ROW %	100.0	61.3	38.7
4 MONTHS	68	42	26
ROW %	100.0	61.8	38.2
5 MONTHS	112	75	37
ROW %	100.0	67.0	33.0
6 MONTHS	148	93	55
ROW %	100.0	62.8	37.2
7-9 MONTHS	622	409	213
ROW %	100.0	65.8	34.2
10-12 MONTHS	589	384	205
ROW %	100.0	65.2	34.8
13-18 MONTHS	920	639	281
ROW %	100.0	69.5	30.5
19-24 MONTHS	563	394	169
ROW %	100.0	70.0	30.0
25-36 MONTHS	500	333	167
ROW %	100.0	66.6	33.4
37-48 MONTHS	216	134	82
ROW %	100.0	62.0	38.0
49-60 MONTHS	70	49	21
ROW %	100.0	70.0	30.0
61-84 MONTHS	56	34	22
ROW %	100.0	60.7	39.3
85 OR MORE MONTHS	8	4	4
ROW %	100.0	50.0	50.0

SERIES LD02 REHABILITATION RATES FOR PERSONS WITH A LEARNING DISABILITY WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 10 RESTORATION BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

RESTORATION	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	338,143	2,696	1,361	205,898	128,188
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO SERVICE	227,874	2,480	1,256	125,528	98,610
COL %	67.4	92.0	92.3	61.0	76.9
WITH AGENCY COST	71,800	126	70	55,009	16,595
COL %	21.2	4.7	5.1	26.7	12.9
WITHOUT AGENCY COST	22,968	67	30	14,164	8,707
COL %	6.8	2.5	2.2	6.9	6.8
WITH PARTIAL AGENCY COST	15,501	23	5	11,197	4,276
COL %	4.6	.9	.4	5.4	3.3

SERIES LDO1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 11 TRAINING BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

TRAINING	TOTAL	DISABILITY: LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: REHABILITATED	DISABILITY: LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: NOT REHABILITATED	DISABILITY: NOT LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: REHABILITATED	DISABILITY: NOT LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	338,143	2,696	1,361	205,898	128,188
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO TRAINING RECEIVED	170,481	924	650	97,850	71,057
COL %	50.4	34.3	47.8	47.5	55.4
RECEIVED SOME TYPE TRAINING	167,662	1,772	711	108,048	57,131
COL %	49.6	65.7	52.2	52.5	44.6

SERIES LDO1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 12 ON-THE-JOB TRAINING BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	TOTAL	DISABILITY: LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: REHABILITATED	DISABILITY: LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: NOT REHABILITATED	DISABILITY: NOT LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: REHABILITATED	DISABILITY: NOT LEARNING DISABLED, OUTCOME: NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	338,143	2,696	1,361	205,898	128,188
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO SERVICE	322,561	2,350	1,286	193,864	125,061
COL %	95.4	87.2	94.5	94.2	97.6
WITH AGENCY COST	7,598	170	46	5,729	1,653
COL %	2.2	6.3	3.4	2.8	1.3
WITHOUT AGENCY COST	6,483	157	21	5,128	1,177
COL %	1.9	5.8	1.5	2.5	.9
WITH PARTIAL AGENCY COST	1,501	19	8	1,177	297
COL %	.4	.7	.6	.6	.2

SERIES LDO1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 12-A VOCATIONAL SCHOOL BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL	T O T A L	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
T O T A L	338,143	2,696	1,361	205,898	128,188
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO SERVICE	297,320	2,166	1,161	180,085	113,908
COL %	87.9	80.3	85.3	87.5	88.9
WITH AGENCY COST	26,702	253	72	17,071	9,306
COL %	7.9	9.4	5.3	8.3	7.3
WITHOUT AGENCY COST	6,010	55	20	3,816	2,119
COL %	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7
WITH PARTICAL AGENCY COST	8,111	222	108	4,926	2,855
COL %	2.4	8.2	7.9	2.4	2.2

SERIES LD01 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 12-B PERSONAL & VOC ADJUSTMENT BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

PERSONAL & VOC ADJUSTMENT	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	338,143	2,696	1,361	205,898	128,188
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO SERVICE	267,258	1,980	1,040	161,315	102,923
COL %	79.0	73.4	76.4	78.3	80.3
WITH AGENCY COST	42,566	387	157	26,511	15,511
COL %	12.6	14.4	11.5	12.9	12.1
WITHOUT AGENCY COST	20,623	245	121	13,412	6,845
COL %	6.1	9.1	8.9	6.5	5.3
WITH PARTIAL AGENCY COST	7,696	84	43	4,660	2,909
COL %	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.3

SERIES LDO1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 13 COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	T O T A L	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
T O T A L	338,143	2,696	1,361	205,898	128,188
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO SERVICE	302,890	2,513	1,274	182,249	116,854
COL %	89.6	93.2	93.6	88.5	91.2
WITH AGENCY COST	22,248	47	17	15,411	6,773
COL %	6.6	1.7	1.2	7.5	5.3
WITHOUT AGENCY COST	2,947	24	10	1,703	1,210
COL %	.9	.9	.7	.8	.9
WITH PARTIAL AGENCY COST	10,058	112	60	6,535	3,351
COL %	3.0	4.2	4.4	3.2	2.6

SERIES LDO2 REHABILITATION RATES FOR PERSONS WITH A LEARNING DISABILITY WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 14 SEVERELY DISABLED CASES BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

SEVERELY DISABLED CASES	T O T A L	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
T O T A L	336,459	2,693	1,360	204,879	127,527
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEVERELY DISABLED	205,883	1,065	632	120,881	83,305
COL %	61.2	39.5	46.5	59.0	65.3
NON-SEVERELY DISABLED	130,576	1,628	728	83,998	44,222
COL %	38.8	60.5	53.5	41.0	34.7

SERIES LDO4 MEANS FOR PERSONS WITH A LEARNING OR OTHER DISABILITIES WH OSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 15 MEAN CASE SERVICE COST-II BY LD/OUTCOME USING CASES WITHOUT COST INCL

MEAN CASE SERVICE COST-II	T O T A L	LD/OUTCOME			
		LD REHAB	LD NOT REHAB	NON-LD REHAB	NON-LD NOT REHAB
T O T A L	278,377	2,360	1,197	167,385	107,435
MEAN	1,268.6	876.5	572.3	1,484.9	948.0
NUMBER REPORTING ITEM	278,377	2,360	1,197	167,385	107,435
MEAN	1,268.6	876.5	572.3	1,484.9	948.0

SERIES LD01 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH ' LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 16 AGENCY BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

AGENCY	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
TOTAL	338,143	2,696	1,361	205,898	128,188
COL %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CONNECTICUT GENERAL	3,545	56	32	1,931	1,526
COL %	1.0	2.1	2.4	.9	1.2
MAINE	1,557	5	4	870	678
COL %	.5	.2	.3	.4	.5
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL	7,865	44	36	4,471	3,314
COL %	2.3	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,298	22	8	900	368
COL %	.4	.8	.6	.4	.3
RHODE ISLAND GENERAL	1,371	3	1	880	487
COL %	.4	.1	.1	.4	.4
VERMONT GENERAL	770	7	4	375	384
COL %	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3
MASSACHUSETTS BLIND	386			224	162
COL %	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1
RHODE ISLAND BLIND	92			63	29
VERMONT BLIND	95			60	35
NEW JERSEY GENERAL	10,507			5,333	5,174
COL %	3.1	.0	.0	2.6	4.0
NEW YORK GENERAL	16,871			9,927	6,944
COL %	5.0	.0	.0	4.8	5.4
NEW YORK BLIND	882			593	289
COL %	.3	.0	.0	.3	.2
DELAWARE GENERAL	1,097	10	3	760	324
COL %	.3	.4	.2	.4	.3
DISTRICT OF COL	2,372	5	7	1,430	930
COL %	.7	.2	.5	.7	.7
MARYLAND	6,177	78	52	3,338	2,709
COL %	1.8	2.9	3.8	1.6	2.1
PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL	18,113	58	44	10,057	7,954
COL %	5.4	2.2	3.2	4.9	6.2
VIRGINIA GENERAL	7,183	89	48	4,394	2,652
COL %	2.1	3.3	3.5	2.1	2.1
WEST VIRGINIA	4,468	15	16	3,253	1,184
COL %	1.3	.6	1.2	1.6	.9
DELAWARE BLIND	39			24	15
VIRGINIA BLIND	539			432	107
COL %	.2	.0	.0	.2	.1
ALABAMA	9,510	40	19	5,685	3,796
COL %	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.7	3.0
FLORIDA GENERAL	12,373	22	6	7,440	4,905
COL %	3.7	.8	.4	3.6	3.8

SERIES LDO1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 19

TABLE 16-2 AGENCY BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

AGENCY	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
GEORGIA	9,541	139	18	6,900	2,484
COL %	2.8	5.2	1.3	3.4	1.9
KENTUCKY GENERAL	5,761	33	22	3,840	1,866
COL %	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.5
MISSISSIPPI GENERAL	7,181	61	21	4,870	2,229
COL %	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.7
NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL	15,065	84	22	9,952	5,007
COL %	4.5	3.1	1.6	4.8	3.9
SOUTH CAROLINA GENERAL	12,834	10		7,896	4,928
COL %	3.8	.4	.0	3.8	3.8
TENNESSEE GENERAL	6,734	45	40	3,878	2,771
COL %	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.9	2.2
FLORIDA BLIND	785			604	181
COL %	.2	.0	.0	.3	.1
KENTUCKY BLIND	294			216	78
COL %	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1
MISSISSIPPI BLIND	655			537	118
COL %	.2	.0	.0	.3	.1
NORTH CAROLINA BLIND	1,214			818	396
COL %	.4	.0	.0	.4	.3
SOUTH CAROLINA BLIND	375			222	153
COL %	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1
ILLINOIS	10,224	130	86	6,257	3,751
COL %	3.0	4.8	6.3	3.0	2.9
INDIANA	4,824	14	8	2,874	1,928
COL %	1.4	.5	.6	1.4	1.5
MICHIGAN GENERAL	11,846			6,081	5,765
COL %	3.5	.0	.0	3.0	4.5
MINNESOTA GENERAL	7,306	21	13	4,029	3,243
COL %	2.2	.8	1.0	2.0	2.5
OHIO	15,733			9,469	6,264
COL %	4.7	.0	.0	4.6	4.9
WISCONSIN	9,134	213	62	5,890	2,969
COL %	2.7	7.9	4.6	2.9	2.3
MICHIGAN BLIND	455			280	175
COL %	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1
MINNESOTA BLIND	775			544	231
COL %	.2	.0	.0	.3	.2
ARKANSAS	4,719	25	10	3,340	1,344
COL %	1.4	.9	.7	1.6	1.0
LOUISIANA GEN	9,892	103	68	6,261	3,460
COL %	2.9	3.8	5.0	3.0	2.7
NEW MEXICO	1,266	17	12	702	535
COL %	.4	.6	.9	.3	.4

SERIES LDO1 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 16-3 AGENCY BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

AGENCY	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
OKLAHOMA	8,903	30	12	5,990	2,871
COL %	2.6	1.1	.9	2.9	2.2
TEXAS GENERAL	20,437	297	93	13,770	6,277
COL %	6.0	11.0	6.8	6.7	4.9
LOUSIANA BLIND	115			81	34
TEXAS BLIND	2,366			1,879	487
COL %	.7	.0	.0	.9	.4
IOWA GENERAL	4,038	30	30	2,083	1,895
COL %	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.5
KANSAS	1,838	7	3	1,104	724
COL %	.5	.3	.2	.5	.6
MISSOURI GENERAL	7,969	6	3	5,177	2,783
COL %	2.4	.2	.2	2.5	2.2
NEBRASKA GENERAL	1,895	23	7	1,201	664
COL %	.6	.9	.5	.6	.5
IOWA BLIND	119			91	28
NEBRASKA BLIND	108			76	32
COLORADO	3,557	26	16	2,009	1,506
COL %	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
MONTANA	1,257			738	519
COL %	.4	.0	.0	.4	.4
NORTH DAKOTA	1,102	15	14	528	545
COL %	.3	.6	1.0	.3	.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,082	6		608	468
COL %	.3	.2	.0	.3	.3
UTAH GENERAL	3,352	42	13	2,518	779
COL %	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	.6
WYOMING	1,113	6	7	660	440
COL %	.3	.2	.5	.3	.3
UTAH BLIND	41			31	10
ARIZONA	2,919	47	19	1,487	1,366
COL %	.9	1.7	1.4	.7	1.1
CALIFORNIA	20,445	768	467	11,842	7,378
COL %	6.0	28.5	33.6	5.8	5.8
GUAM	84			69	15
NEVADA	1,405	12	3	1,016	374
COL %	.4	.4	.2	.5	.3
TRUST TERR	149			134	15
COL %	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	40			28	12
IDAHO GENERAL	1,708	25	11	935	736
COL %	.5	.9	.8	.5	.6
OREGON GENERAL	3,537			1,524	2,013
COL %	1.0	.0	.0	.7	1.6

SERIES LD01 CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A LEARNING AND OTHER DISABILITIES WHOSE CASES WERE CLOSED IN FY 1983

TABLE 16-4 AGENCY BY DISABILITY AND OUTCOME

AGENCY	TOTAL	DISABILITY			
		LEARNING DISABLED		NOT LEARNING DISABLED	
		OUTCOME		OUTCOME	
		REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED	REHABILITATED	NOT REHABILITATED
WASHINGTON GENERAL	4,478	7	11	2,212	2,248
COL %	1.3	.3	.8	1.1	1.8
OREGON BLIND	95			65	30
WASHINGTON BLIND	270			112	158
COL %	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1

APPENDIX D
Caseload Statistics by State Rehabilitation

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 1-A:

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
U. S. TOTAL	931,779	578,684	353,095	354,579	227,652	96,352	30,575	577,200
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	64.2	27.2	8.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.5	-1.6	1.4	-0.8	0.8	-3.1	-5.0	-0.3
REGION 1	48,204	30,038	18,166	17,888	10,975	3,786	3,127	30,316
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0	61.4	21.2	17.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.5	0.0	1.5	-0.1	0.5	-1.9	-0.1	0.9
CONNECTICUT (G)	9,261	5,586	3,675	3,926	2,266	939	721	5,335
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	57.7	23.9	18.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.2	2.2	-8.1	1.2	-1.0	5.7	2.4	-4.5
MAINE (G)	4,321	2,343	1,978	1,635	1,033	394	208	2,686
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	63.2	24.1	12.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	11.8	1.3	27.5	7.4	4.0	11.0	18.9	14.7
MASSACHUSETTS (G)	22,248	14,069	8,179	7,916	4,725	1,505	1,686	14,332
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.2	36.8	100.0	59.7	19.0	21.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.5	1.1	-3.0	-4.5	-2.1	-8.7	-6.9	1.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE (G)	3,930	2,444	1,486	1,525	1,002	288	235	2,405
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	65.7	18.9	15.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.6	-5.0	11.6	4.4	0.9	1.1	28.4	-1.6
RHODE ISLAND (G)	3,968	2,797	1,171	1,307	909	256	142	2,661
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.5	29.5	100.0	69.5	19.6	10.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.2	-1.7	0.0	7.2	2.8	11.8	34.0	-4.9
VERMONT (G)	2,487	1,478	1,009	952	557	294	101	1,535
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0	58.5	30.9	10.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	6.7	3.1	12.4	11.6	16.0	4.3	11.0	3.9
CONNECTICUT (B)	475	326	149	153	117	24	12	322
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0	76.5	15.7	7.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.1	3.2	-3.2	6.3	0.9	84.6	-20.0	-1.2
MASSACHUSETTS (B)	1,023	673	350	289	231	48	10	734
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	79.9	16.6	3.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.9	-16.5	54.9	-19.5	10.5	-61.9	-58.3	9.1
RHODE ISLAND (B)	332	235	97	109	80	21	8	223
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	73.4	19.3	7.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.0	-7.5	5.4	-1.8	-1.2	23.5	-38.5	-5.1

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 1-B:

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	
VERMONT (B)	159	87	72	76	55	17	4	83
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	72.4	22.4	5.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.3	-20.2	50.0	8.6	22.2	-5.6	-42.9	-4.6
REGION 2	89,944	60,687	29,257	30,249	19,075	6,679	4,495	59,695
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	67.5	32.5	100.0	63.1	22.1	14.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.9	0.9	-4.3	0.0	-0.1	2.7	-3.3	-1.3
NEW JERSEY (G)	19,024	11,459	7,565	8,388	4,961	2,060	1,367	10,636
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	59.1	24.6	16.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.2	-1.3	-10.7	-2.7	-4.3	6.1	-8.3	-7.2
NEW YORK (G)	45,302	30,137	15,165	15,568	9,265	3,776	2,527	29,734
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.5	33.5	100.0	59.5	24.3	16.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.0	0.9	-1.9	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.9	-0.6
PUERTO RICO (G)	20,106	15,271	4,835	4,479	3,648	555	276	15,627
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0	81.4	12.4	6.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.6	1.5	2.1	-0.8	1.8	-8.4	-16.1	2.3
VIRGIN ISLANDS (G)	240	200	40	31	22	5	4	209
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	71.0	16.1	12.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.5	3.6	-34.4	-42.6	-45.0	-61.5	300.0	4.5
NEW JERSEY (B)	1,915	1,310	605	814	540	114	160	1,101
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.4	31.6	100.0	66.3	14.0	19.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.1	0.0	-14.5	15.0	33.3	10.7	-20.0	-16.0
NEW YORK (B)	3,357	2,310	1,047	969	639	169	161	2,388
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0	65.9	17.4	16.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.5	7.6	-7.3	0.9	-6.6	9.0	33.1	3.1
REGION 3	107,883	67,356	40,527	41,625	25,561	11,184	4,880	66,258
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.4	37.6	100.0	61.4	26.9	11.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.9	-6.7	1.3	-7.3	-1.9	-13.4	-17.8	-1.6
DELAWARE (G)	1,889	1,280	609	1,128	810	251	67	761
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	67.8	32.2	100.0	71.8	22.3	5.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-22.8	-12.6	-37.9	-3.3	5.1	-22.0	-8.2	-40.5
DISTRICT OF CO (G)	4,218	2,543	1,675	1,851	1,236	334	281	2,367
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	66.8	18.0	15.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-25.5	-28.6	-20.0	-39.3	-9.0	-54.4	-70.7	-9.2
MARYLAND (G)	14,417	9,253	5,164	5,612	3,729	1,351	532	8,805

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 1-C:

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.2	35.8	100.0	66.4	24.1	9.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.0	1.2	-12.1	-2.7	6.3	-12.2	-26.6	-4.8
PENNSYLVANIA (G)	53,195	32,516	20,679	20,230	11,430	6,048	2,752	32,965
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0	56.5	29.9	13.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.1	-5.1	5.9	-4.8	0.7	-13.6	-5.4	1.4
VIRGINIA (G)	15,623	9,444	6,179	6,297	3,907	1,892	498	9,326
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0	62.0	30.0	7.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-6.0	-14.7	11.1	-12.3	-12.8	-9.5	-18.4	-1.2
WEST VIRGINIA (G)	13,835	9,003	4,832	5,170	3,544	1,033	593	8,665
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	68.5	20.0	11.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.1	-1.2	-0.9	1.7	-4.0	19.8	11.3	-2.6
DELAWARE (B)	103	66	37	39	28	11	0	64
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	71.8	28.2	0.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.0	24.5	-24.5	8.3	7.7	10.0	*	-3.0
PENNSYLVANIA (B)	3,046	2,192	854	824	539	134	151	2,222
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	72.0	28.0	100.0	65.4	16.3	18.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.1	-7.0	36.2	4.0	3.3	-9.5	23.8	1.4
VIRGINIA (B)	1,557	1,059	498	474	338	130	6	1,083
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0	71.3	27.4	1.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.6	-9.6	12.2	-14.7	-0.9	-37.2	-25.0	2.3
REGION 4	202,026	124,161	77,865	81,402	54,365	22,976	4,061	120,624
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0	66.8	28.2	5.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.2	-2.5	-1.8	-1.3	-0.4	-2.9	-4.4	-2.8
ALABAMA (G)	24,283	15,041	9,242	9,411	6,227	2,048	1,136	14,872
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	66.2	21.8	12.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.0	-1.7	0.1	-0.9	3.3	-9.5	-5.8	-1.1
FLORIDA (G)	26,408	16,818	9,590	10,932	6,947	3,344	641	15,476
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	63.5	30.6	5.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-7.9	-3.1	-15.3	-7.8	-10.9	-1.9	-1.8	-8.0
GEORGIA (G)	27,923	17,403	10,520	10,133	7,881	2,158	94	17,790
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0	77.8	21.3	0.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.8	3.6	4.0	6.7	8.3	0.8	11.9	2.2
KENTUCKY (G)	16,562	10,709	5,853	5,708	3,666	1,441	601	10,854
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.7	35.3	100.0	64.2	25.2	10.5	

Table 1-D: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.3	-1.9	2.8	-3.2	1.8	-13.7	-4.1	1.4
MISSISSIPPI (G)	14,261	8,088	6,173	6,937	4,632	2,124	181	7,324
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.7	43.3	100.0	66.8	30.6	2.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.2	-6.5	4.0	6.8	8.5	6.1	-19.6	-9.4
NORTH CAROLINA (G)	36,161	20,748	15,413	15,933	10,906	4,547	480	20,228
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0	68.4	28.5	3.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.1	-2.2	3.3	3.6	1.8	8.5	1.1	-2.5
SOUTH CAROLINA (G)	30,452	18,723	11,729	12,621	7,625	4,991	5	17,831
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.5	38.5	100.0	60.4	39.5	0.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-6.8	-6.5	-7.3	-9.5	-11.3	-6.6	-16.7	-4.8
TENNESSEE (G)	16,293	10,349	5,944	6,455	3,956	1,798	701	9,838
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.5	36.5	100.0	61.3	27.9	10.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.9	-3.5	-1.8	0.5	3.6	-0.8	-11.8	-4.9
FLORIDA (B)	2,740	1,784	956	859	684	13	162	1,881
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	79.6	1.5	18.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	8.2	6.4	11.6	14.7	13.4	-90.3	1250.0	5.4
KENTUCKY (B)	716	426	290	308	248	53	7	408
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.5	40.5	100.0	80.5	17.2	2.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.1	-13.6	21.8	1.0	6.4	-17.2	-12.5	-4.2
MISSISSIPPI (B)	2,044	1,276	768	725	575	138	12	1,319
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.4	37.6	100.0	79.3	19.0	1.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.7	8.6	-7.9	-1.1	-2.5	7.8	-20.0	3.4
NORTH CAROLINA (B)	3,498	2,381	1,117	1,090	791	258	41	2,408
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.1	31.9	100.0	72.6	23.7	3.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-8.2	-10.4	-3.0	-23.7	-6.9	-41.2	-70.5	1.1
SOUTH CAROLINA (B)	685	415	270	290	227	63	0	395
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.6	39.4	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.3	-3.9	3.1	3.9	4.1	6.8	*	-4.8
REGION 5	165,802	102,772	63,030	61,658	39,123	15,848	6,687	104,144
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.0	38.0	100.0	63.5	25.7	10.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.7	0.5	3.8	1.9	4.0	-1.5	-1.4	1.6
ILLINOIS (G)	28,849	18,902	9,947	9,964	6,281	2,510	1,173	18,885
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	63.0	25.2	11.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.7	0.3	-2.6	-1.9	-2.8	-3.3	6.5	-0.1

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 1-E:

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
INDIANA (G)	16,016	9,635	6,381	6,366	3,982	1,758	626	9,650
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	62.6	27.6	9.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	8.5	7.6	10.0	21.7	22.7	17.5	27.2	1.3
MICHIGAN (G)	26,293	14,770	11,523	11,729	7,008	3,405	1,316	14,564
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	59.7	29.0	11.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.6	-7.2	6.8	-1.8	4.3	-9.8	-9.2	-1.4
MINNESOTA (G)	22,330	14,222	8,108	7,243	4,400	1,491	1,352	15,087
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	60.7	20.6	18.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.7	0.4	6.9	-4.1	1.1	-2.8	-18.8	6.2
OHIO (G)	35,510	20,723	14,787	14,911	10,163	3,996	752	20,599
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.4	41.6	100.0	68.2	26.8	5.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.1	-4.1	6.0	0.6	5.6	-7.2	-15.9	-0.6
WISCONSIN (G)	33,265	22,214	11,051	10,272	6,437	2,486	1,349	22,993
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	62.7	24.2	13.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.0	8.3	-1.0	7.1	0.1	17.5	28.7	4.2
MICHIGAN (B)	1,517	1,106	411	357	253	80	24	1,160
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	70.9	22.4	6.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.3	-0.2	-10.7	-22.7	-9.3	-38.5	-54.7	4.9
MINNESOTA (B)	2,022	1,200	822	816	599	122	95	1,206
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	73.4	15.0	11.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.0	4.5	5.8	12.6	19.3	-15.9	21.8	0.5
REGION 6	130,414	81,444	48,970	48,372	31,904	14,022	2,446	82,042
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.5	37.5	100.0	66.0	29.0	5.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.1	-1.1	1.6	-0.3	-2.4	3.7	5.3	0.0
ARKANSAS (G)	12,524	8,281	4,243	4,156	3,190	863	103	8,368
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.1	33.9	100.0	76.8	20.8	2.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.9	-3.1	-8.4	-9.5	-9.4	-9.7	-9.6	-2.5
LOUISIANA (G)	32,641	22,434	10,207	9,663	5,513	2,958	1,192	22,978
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	57.1	30.6	12.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.9	2.7	-8.0	-2.7	-13.1	11.2	29.1	-0.2
NEW MEXICO (G)	3,349	2,027	1,322	1,251	715	418	118	2,098
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0	57.2	33.4	9.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.5	-10.7	28.2	-1.7	7.4	-15.6	5.4	3.5

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 1-F:

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
OKLAHOMA (G)	25,234	18,179	7,055	7,219	4,623	2,111	485	18,015
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	72.0	28.0	100.0	64.0	29.2	6.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.6	-9.2	10.0	-12.6	-10.1	-16.5	-18.5	-0.9
TEXAS (G)	49,205	26,442	22,763	23,004	15,312	7,277	415	26,201
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	66.6	31.6	1.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.2	1.1	3.5	6.0	4.1	11.1	-7.6	-0.9
ARKANSAS (B)	539	303	236	208	165	39	4	331
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	79.3	18.8	1.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LOUISIANA (B)	1,008	712	296	238	190	29	19	770
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.6	29.4	100.0	79.8	12.2	8.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.8	6.1	-1.3	-8.1	-6.4	-14.7	-13.6	8.1
TEXAS (B)	5,914	3,066	2,848	2,633	2,196	327	110	3,281
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	83.4	12.4	4.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	6.1	7.3	4.8	5.0	4.3	10.8	2.8	7.0
REGION 7	45,651	27,784	17,867	17,878	11,906	4,669	1,303	27,773
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.9	39.1	100.0	66.6	26.1	7.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.9	-2.3	6.3	2.6	7.1	-5.3	-5.7	-0.2
IOWA (G)	11,827	7,403	4,424	4,198	2,347	1,079	772	7,629
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.6	37.4	100.0	55.9	25.7	18.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.2	-7.3	23.2	0.6	8.7	-11.3	-3.0	3.1
KANSAS (G)	4,810	2,763	2,047	2,031	1,401	486	144	2,779
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.4	42.6	100.0	69.0	23.9	7.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.7	-7.7	2.2	-9.0	-6.5	-11.0	-23.4	0.6
MISSOURI (G)	20,727	12,429	8,298	8,723	6,233	2,418	72	12,004
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	71.5	27.7	0.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.6	0.3	-1.9	4.2	7.9	-4.3	-2.7	-3.8
NEBRASKA (G)	6,571	4,007	2,564	2,483	1,665	557	261	4,088
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0	67.1	22.4	10.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	7.4	3.4	14.3	17.6	20.6	18.3	0.8	2.0
IOWA (B)	576	437	139	135	90	38	7	441
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0	66.7	28.1	5.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.9	-4.2	6.1	-10.0	-8.2	5.6	-56.3	0.9
MISSOURI (B)	838	545	293	204	109	55	40	634

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 1-G:

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.0	35.0	100.0	53.4	27.0	19.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.3	-0.9	-4.9	-35.4	-34.7	-46.6	-13.0	17.0
NEBRASKA (B)	302	200	102	104	61	36	7	198
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	58.7	34.6	6.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	11.4	5.3	25.9	46.5	60.5	20.0	133.3	-1.0
REGION 8	35,583	22,409	13,174	12,733	8,352	3,025	1,356	22,850
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	65.6	23.8	10.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.0	1.8	5.2	4.8	6.1	1.0	5.6	2.0
COLORADO (G)	9,696	6,045	3,651	3,912	2,442	1,056	414	5,784
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0	62.4	27.0	10.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.5	0.9	5.3	14.5	11.9	19.6	17.6	-4.3
MONTANA (G)	3,467	2,036	1,431	1,251	731	362	158	2,216
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.7	41.3	100.0	58.4	28.9	12.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.2	-12.2	29.2	-10.1	-8.4	-15.4	-4.2	8.8
NORTH DAKOTA (G)	3,557	2,441	1,116	1,171	628	313	230	2,386
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0	53.6	26.7	19.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.1	2.9	-6.0	3.8	6.8	-1.9	4.1	-1.9
SOUTH DAKOTA (G)	3,116	2,079	1,037	1,147	695	271	181	1,969
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	60.6	23.6	15.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.5	-9.3	3.3	-5.8	-1.4	-5.9	-19.2	-5.3
UTAH (G)	12,582	7,978	4,604	3,957	2,997	645	315	8,625
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.4	36.6	100.0	75.7	16.3	8.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	7.8	8.2	7.0	7.1	10.0	-7.6	15.4	8.1
WYOMING (G)	2,776	1,562	1,214	1,210	793	361	56	1,566
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	65.5	29.8	4.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.4	8.7	-10.0	-1.5	-2.5	-1.9	19.1	0.5
UTAH (B)	389	268	121	85	66	17	2	304
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.9	31.1	100.0	77.6	20.0	2.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	14.7	16.5	11.0	19.7	11.9	70.0	0.0	13.4
REGION 9	78,505	45,417	33,088	31,914	20,634	10,638	642	46,591
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.9	42.1	100.0	64.7	33.3	2.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.4	-0.9	7.3	2.4	6.8	-2.4	-31.0	2.4
AMERICAN SAMOA (G)	103	46	57	53	43	8	2	50
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0	81.1	15.1	3.8	

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 1-H:

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-50.7	-24.6	-61.5	-47.5	-50.6	-11.1	-60.0	-53.7
ARIZONA (G)	7,542	4,907	2,635	3,049	1,774	1,145	130	4,493
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	58.2	37.6	4.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.3	5.7	-6 0	20.1	7.6	53.3	-9.1	-8.4
CALIFORNIA (G)	62,966	35,675	27,291	25,630	16,843	8,543	244	37,336
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.7	43.3	100.0	65.7	33.3	1.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.6	-0.8	9.9	2.1	8.7	-7.3	-39.0	4.7
GUAM (G)	383	193	190	132	99	25	8	251
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	50.4	49.6	100.0	75.0	18.9	6.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	23.9	33.1	15.9	13.8	3.1	56.3	100.0	30.1
HAWAII (G)	4,159	2,856	1,303	1,335	671	473	191	2,824
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	50.3	35.4	14.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-8.9	-15.1	8.3	-22.0	-19.6	-14.0	-41.4	-1.1
NEVADA (G)	2,922	1,510	1,412	1,514	1,025	432	57	1,408
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	67.7	28.5	3.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.3	8.6	-5.6	10.2	4.7	23.1	29.5	-6.8
NORTHERN MARIANAS (G)	79	57	22	24	20	3	1	55
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	72.2	27.8	100.0	83.3	12.5	4.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-11.2	3.6	-35.3	-25.0	-20.0	-40.0	-50.0	-3.5
TRUST TERRITORIES (G)	351	173	178	177	159	9	9	174
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	49.3	50.7	100.0	89.8	5.1	5.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.9	-13.9	21.1	1.1	-1.2	12.5	50.0	0.6
REGION 10	27,767	16,616	11,151	10,860	5,757	3,525	1,578	16,907
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.8	40.2	100.0	53.0	32.5	14.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.1	-3.8	-1.9	-9.7	-11.2	-12.6	4.4	1.7
ALASKA (G)	1,832	1,068	764	770	377	248	145	1,062
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	49.0	32.2	18.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-12.3	2.9	-27.2	-24.5	-41.6	4.6	5.8	-0.6
IDAHO (G)	5,063	2,963	2,100	1,867	1,079	471	317	3,196
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0	57.8	25.2	17.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.3	0.9	6.8	-3.8	-4.7	-7.1	5.3	7.9
OREGON (G)	5,721	3,290	2,431	2,674	1,532	1,074	68	3,047
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.5	42.5	100.0	57.3	40.2	2.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-15.9	-16.6	-14.9	-23.9	-20.3	-28.8	-16.0	-7.4

CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 1-I:

	ALL ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ALL ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
WASHINGTON (G)	13,926	8,459	5,467	5,145	2,526	1,618	1,001	8,781
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0	49.1	31.4	19.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.4	-0.1	6.5	0.1	-0.5	-3.7	8.8	3.8
IDAHO (B)	217	175	42	57	26	21	10	160
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	80.6	19.4	100.0	45.6	36.8	17.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.7	19.9	-50.0	3.6	-25.7	40.0	100.0	-8.6
OREGON (B)	326	192	134	139	100	35	4	187
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	71.9	25.2	2.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	7.6	-9.0	45.7	25.2	16.3	75.0	-20.0	-2.6
WASHINGTON (B)	682	469	213	208	117	58	33	474
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0	56.3	27.9	15.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.1	-12.3	15.8	-16.5	-2.5	-13.4	-46.8	0.9

THIS REPORT INCLUDES 0 INCOMPLETE RECORDS

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REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
U. S. TOTAL	580,863	361,743	219,120	217,366	135,229	62,985	19,152	363,497
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0	62.2	29.0	8.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.7	2.5	3.1	0.0	1.9	-3.5	-1.9	4.5
REGION 1	36,619	22,663	13,956	13,349	8,247	2,859	2,243	23,270
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	61.8	21.4	16.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.0	1.1	3.6	1.0	1.7	-3.1	3.7	2.7
CONNECTICUT (G)	4,949	2,970	1,979	2,100	1,193	544	363	2,849
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	56.8	25.9	17.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.0	0.8	-8.1	-1.5	-3.5	2.8	-0.8	-4.1
MAINE (G)	3,842	2,165	1,677	1,508	963	368	177	2,334
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.4	43.6	100.0	63.9	24.4	11.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	9.2	5.5	14.5	11.5	4.3	27.3	25.5	7.8
MASSACHUSETTS (G)	19,323	12,102	7,221	6,759	4,077	1,275	1,407	12,564
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.6	37.4	100.0	60.3	18.9	20.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.0	4.1	-1.2	-1.1	0.8	-8.4	0.9	3.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE (G)	2,643	1,641	1,002	995	666	201	128	1,648
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	66.9	20.2	12.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.1	-3.2	15.3	7.8	6.6	1.5	28.0	0.4
RHODE ISLAND (G)	2,082	1,355	727	674	464	149	61	1,408
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	68.8	22.1	9.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.7	-8.6	33.2	0.1	-3.7	-4.5	74.3	3.9
VERMONT (G)	1,791	1,109	682	686	401	212	73	1,105
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	58.5	30.9	10.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.2	-2.0	13.1	9.6	15.9	0.0	7.4	-0.4
CONNECTICUT (B)	475	326	149	153	117	24	12	322
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0	76.5	15.7	7.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.1	3.2	-3.2	6.3	0.9	84.6	-20.0	-1.2
MASSACHUSETTS (B)	1,023	673	350	289	231	48	10	734
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	79.9	16.6	3.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.9	-16.5	54.9	-19.5	10.5	-61.9	-58.3	9.1
RHODE ISLAND (B)	332	235	97	109	80	21	8	223
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.8	29.2	100.0	73.4	19.3	7.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.0	-7.5	5.4	-1.8	-1.2	23.5	-38.5	-5.1

REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 2-B:

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
VERMONT (B)	159	87	72	76	55	17	4	83
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	72.4	22.4	5.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.3	-20.2	50.0	8.6	22.2	-5.6	-42.9	-4.6
REGION 2	52,573	35,093	17,480	18,008	11,131	4,243	2,634	34,565
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	61.8	23.6	14.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.8	-2.7	0.2	-2.8	-0.5	-2.8	-11.3	-1.2
NEW JERSEY (G)	11,187	6,615	4,572	4,857	2,747	1,305	805	6,330
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	56.6	26.9	16.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-7.1	-12.2	1.5	-10.4	-9.3	-0.5	-25.5	-4.3
NEW YORK (G)	26,991	18,026	8,965	9,284	5,509	2,358	1,417	17,707
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	59.3	25.4	15.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.1	-1.4	-0.4	-0.8	2.1	-5.8	-3.3	-1.2
PUERTO RICO (G)	9,[illegible]	6,751	2,273	2,098	1,706	299	93	6,926
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.[illegible]	74.8	25.2	100.0	81.3	14.3	4.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.5	0.3	9.4	2.1	2.8	3.5	-12.3	2.6
VIRGIN ISLANDS (G)	156	134	22	12	9	2	1	144
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0	75.0	16.7	8.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-12.4	3.1	-54.2	-72.7	-74.3	-77.8	*	7.5
NEW JERSEY (B)	1,858	1,257	601	788	521	110	157	1,070
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	67.7	32.3	100.0	66.1	14.0	19.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.0	-0.1	-11.2	16.2	35.7	12.2	-19.9	-14.9
NEW YORK (B)	3,357	2,310	1,047	969	639	169	161	2,388
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0	65.9	17.4	16.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.5	7.6	-7.3	0.9	-6.6	9.0	33.1	3.1
REGION 3	80,289	50,541	29,748	31,046	18,477	8,873	3,696	49,243
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0	59.5	28.6	11.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.2	-3.2	-0.4	-2.8	2.8	-9.6	-10.9	-1.8
DELAWARE (G)	1,320	730	590	648	457	158	33	672
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.3	44.7	100.0	70.5	24.4	5.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.6	-9.2	1.7	-0.9	7.3	-16.8	-13.2	-7.9
DISTRICT OF CO (G)	2,348	1,480	868	828	486	198	144	1,520
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	58.7	23.9	17.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	10.0	15.1	2.4	-42.1	-16.5	-53.3	-66.1	116.2
MARYLAND (G)	8,474	5,455	3,019	3,343	2,241	835	267	5,131

REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 2-C:

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.4	35.6	100.0	67.0	25.0	8.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-9.8	-6.3	-15.5	-1.8	5.5	-12.0	-19.3	-14.3
PENNSYLVANIA (G)	47,111	29,612	17,499	18,508	10,490	5,549	2,469	28,603
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0	56.7	30.0	13.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.8	-1.7	-4.6	-1.9	3.4	-8.8	-6.5	-3.4
VIRGINIA (G)	10,330	6,107	4,223	4,082	2,500	1,261	321	6,248
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	61.2	30.9	7.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.0	-7.0	12.2	-3.3	0.6	-7.2	-15.1	2.3
WEST VIRGINIA (G)	6,561	4,294	2,267	2,466	1,521	627	318	4,095
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.4	34.6	100.0	61.7	25.4	12.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	4.0	-5.5	28.7	13.7	5.1	26.4	41.3	-1.0
DELAWARE (B)	103	66	37	39	28	11	0	64
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.1	35.9	100.0	71.8	28.2	0.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.0	24.5	-24.5	8.3	7.7	10.0	*	-3.0
PENNSYLVANIA (B)	2,669	1,882	787	726	470	118	138	1,943
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.5	29.5	100.0	64.7	16.3	19.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.9	-4.3	30.5	5.5	2.4	-4.8	31.4	3.2
VIRGINIA (B)	1,373	915	458	406	284	116	6	967
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.6	33.4	100.0	70.0	28.6	1.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.4	-13.2	35.5	-15.1	-0.7	-37.3	-14.3	5.8
REGION 4	127,215	78,444	48,771	49,568	31,275	15,824	2,469	77,647
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.7	38.3	100.0	63.1	31.9	5.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.8	-0.7	-1.1	-1.0	0.8	-4.0	-3.3	-0.7
ALABAMA (G)	15,408	9,576	5,832	5,630	3,390	1,481	759	9,778
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.1	37.9	100.0	60.2	26.3	13.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.1	-4.8	9.3	-3.3	1.5	-11.5	-6.2	2.1
FLORIDA (G)	16,455	10,131	6,324	6,533	4,065	2,137	331	9,922
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.6	38.4	100.0	62.2	32.7	5.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.3	-3.4	-5.6	-7.5	-9.6	-3.7	-3.8	-2.1
GEORGIA (G)	17,706	11,187	6,519	5,799	4,383	1,365	51	11,907
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.2	36.8	100.0	75.6	23.5	0.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	6.8	4.7	10.6	7.6	11.2	-2.4	2.0	6.4
KENTUCKY (G)	10,368	7,056	3,312	3,522	2,113	1,037	372	6,846
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.1	31.9	100.0	60.0	29.4	10.6	

REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.0	-0.7	-10.3	-8.4	-7.0	-12.6	-3.4	-1.6
MISSISSIPPI (G)	9,137	5,716	3,421	4,485	2,699	1,677	109	4,652
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.6	37.4	100.0	60.2	37.4	2.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-10.3	-10.3	-10.4	0.2	1.9	-0.4	-24.3	-18.6
NORTH CAROLINA (G)	23,491	13,152	10,339	10,045	6,434	3,320	291	13,446
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.0	44.0	100.0	64.1	33.1	2.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	7.4	14.7	-0.5	15.3	13.7	18.7	13.2	2.2
SOUTH CAROLINA (G)	19,227	11,595	7,632	7,988	4,634	3,350	4	11,239
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	58.0	41.9	0.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-6.3	-5.5	-7.5	-10.6	-10.9	-10.2	0.0	-3.1
TENNESSEE (G)	8,392	5,518	2,874	3,161	1,743	1,055	363	5,231
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.8	34.2	100.0	55.1	33.4	11.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.5	-5.9	-4.6	-5.9	-3.1	-7.3	-14.4	-5.2
FLORIDA (B)	2,313	1,464	849	708	552	11	145	1,605
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.3	36.7	100.0	78.0	1.6	20.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	21.7	10.7	46.6	32.1	30.5	-89.5	1712.5	17.6
KENTUCKY (B)	564	330	234	241	193	42	6	323
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0	80.1	17.4	2.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.2	-8.1	32.2	6.2	10.9	-10.6	0.0	4.5
MISSISSIPPI (B)	1,135	721	414	380	280	89	11	755
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.5	36.5	100.0	73.7	23.4	2.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.3	8.1	-6.5	-2.3	-2.8	-1.1	0.0	4.7
NORTH CAROLINA (B)	2,335	1,584	751	786	562	197	27	1,549
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	67.8	32.2	100.0	71.5	25.1	3.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-10.8	-15.9	2.3	-23.9	-2.1	-43.9	-75.0	-2.2
SOUTH CAROLINA (B)	684	414	270	290	227	63	0	394
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0	78.3	21.7	0.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.2	-3.7	3.1	4.3	4.6	6.8	*	-4.8
REGION 5	109,211	68,788	40,423	38,595	24,242	10,040	4,313	70,616
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.0	37.0	100.0	62.8	26.0	11.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	9.2	12.4	4.3	5.7	6.2	2.5	10.9	11.3
ILLINOIS (G)	25,953	17,176	8,777	8,772	5,478	2,197	1,097	17,181
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	62.4	25.0	12.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.6	3.4	-7.5	-1.8	-4.2	-1.7	11.8	0.0

REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 1985

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
INDIANA (G)	8,146	4,864	3,282	3,210	2,001	928	281	4,936
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	62.3	28.9	8.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	13.4	11.4	16.5	27.4	28.1	25.1	30.7	5.8
MICHIGAN (G)	16,123	9,152	6,971	6,503	3,665	2,029	809	9,620
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0	56.4	31.2	12.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	6.5	2.4	12.5	8.7	10.2	-4.5	52.6	5.1
MINNESOTA (G)	12,389	7,958	4,431	4,207	2,502	907	798	8,182
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.2	35.8	100.0	59.5	21.6	19.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.3	-1.7	4.2	-5.3	0.2	-3.4	-20.5	3.4
OHIO (G)	19,306	10,846	8,460	8,268	5,885	2,042	341	11,038
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	71.2	24.7	4.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.6	2.2	5.5	6.1	10.3	-0.8	-14.1	1.8
WISCONSIN (G)	23,993	16,641	7,352	6,532	3,908	1,744	880	17,461
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	59.8	26.7	13.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	38.6	58.9	7.4	14.1	6.7	22.0	38.1	50.7
MICHIGAN (B)	1,517	1,106	411	357	253	80	24	1,160
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	70.9	22.4	6.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.3	-0.2	-10.7	-22.7	-9.3	-38.5	-54.7	4.9
MINNESOTA (B)	1,784	1,045	739	746	550	113	83	1,038
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0	73.7	15.1	11.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	6.9	6.2	7.9	12.5	20.9	-16.3	13.7	3.2
REGION 6	70,935	43,320	27,615	26,478	16,852	8,440	1,186	44,457
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0	63.6	31.9	4.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	12.8	14.2	10.6	-1.1	-3.8	4.5	0.2	23.1
ARKANSAS (G)	7,268	5,095	2,173	2,300	1,670	527	103	4,968
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.1	29.9	100.0	72.6	22.9	4.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-18.2	-11.7	-30.3	-25.9	-29.9	-18.0	32.1	-14.1
LOUISIANA (G)	13,954	9,871	4,083	3,866	1,967	1,397	502	10,088
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.7	29.3	100.0	50.9	36.1	13.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	94.7	99.5	83.9	-20.8	-30.9	-10.0	4.4	341.1
NEW MEXICO (G)	1,725	1,073	652	645	379	227	39	1,080
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	58.8	35.2	6.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.2	-19.0	36.7	-11.4	-3.6	-22.5	-7.1	0.7

REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 2-F:

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
OKLAHOMA (G)	9,300	6,338	2,962	2,605	1,574	867	164	6,695
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.2	31.8	100.0	60.4	33.3	6.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.3	-1.4	2.3	-12.8	-12.5	-11.7	-21.2	5.6
TEXAS (G)	32,222	17,346	14,876	14,405	9,094	5,055	256	17,817
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	63.1	35.1	1.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	7.0	6.1	8.0	12.8	10.9	17.3	-3.4	2.7
ARKANSAS (B)	539	303	236	208	165	39	4	331
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	79.3	18.8	1.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LOUISIANA (B)	1,008	712	296	238	190	29	19	770
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.6	29.4	100.0	79.8	12.2	8.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.8	6.1	-1.3	-8.1	-6.4	-14.7	-13.6	8.1
TEXAS (B)	4,919	2,582	2,337	2,211	1,813	299	99	2,708
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	82.0	13.5	4.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	6.2	5.6	6.8	7.7	6.6	13.7	12.5	4.9
REGION 7	22,625	13,507	9,118	9,157	6,192	2,417	548	13,468
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	67.6	26.4	6.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.7	-0.5	10.6	4.9	12.2	-6.2	-13.7	2.9
IOWA (G)	4,134	2,636	1,498	1,513	872	403	238	2,621
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.8	36.2	100.0	57.6	26.6	15.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.7	-14.4	23.3	-8.7	0.8	-22.4	-12.8	-0.6
KANSAS (G)	2,198	1,039	1,159	882	613	216	53	1,316
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	69.5	24.5	6.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	20.0	-9.9	70.7	11.2	17.2	7.5	-23.2	26.7
MISSOURI (G)	9,507	5,521	3,986	4,373	3,107	1,240	26	5,134
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.1	41.9	100.0	71.0	28.4	0.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.1	5.6	-0.2	6.2	13.2	-7.2	-27.8	0.6
NEBRASKA (G)	5,224	3,226	1,998	1,963	1,346	436	181	3,261
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0	68.6	22.2	9.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	7.1	7.3	6.9	19.0	22.7	22.1	-7.7	1.1
IOWA (B)	572	434	138	132	90	36	6	440
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0	68.2	27.3	4.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.1	-4.6	7.0	-12.0	-8.2	0.0	-62.5	1.4
MISSOURI (B)	688	451	237	190	103	50	37	498

REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 2-G:

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.6	34.4	100.0	54.2	26.3	19.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-7.3	-2.2	-15.7	-35.4	-32.7	-49.5	-11.9	11.2
NEBRASKA (B)	302	200	102	104	61	36	7	198
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	58.7	34.6	6.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	11.4	5.3	25.9	46.5	60.5	20.0	133.3	-1.0
REGION 8	19,071	11,953	7,118	6,961	4,520	1,770	671	12,110
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	64.9	25.4	9.6	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.7	4.7	-0.4	3.3	7.0	-4.4	0.9	2.4
COLORADO (G)	5,779	3,724	2,055	2,348	1,464	654	230	3,431
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.4	35.6	100.0	62.4	27.9	9.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.1	-4.1	5.0	10.8	10.2	12.0	11.1	-7.9
MONTANA (G)	1,925	1,137	788	756	455	216	85	1,169
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.1	40.9	100.0	60.2	28.6	11.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.7	23.5	-26.9	-12.3	-10.4	-21.5	7.6	2.8
NORTH DAKOTA (G)	1,707	1,166	541	680	357	206	117	1,027
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.3	31.7	100.0	52.5	30.3	17.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-8.2	-7.3	-10.1	-2.0	5.0	-6.8	-12.0	-11.9
SOUTH DAKOTA (G)	1,323	916	407	452	261	120	71	871
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	69.2	30.8	100.0	57.7	26.5	15.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-8.1	-8.4	-7.3	-14.4	-12.7	-11.8	-23.7	-4.4
UTAH (G)	6,821	4,012	2,809	2,121	1,583	387	151	4,700
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.8	41.2	100.0	74.6	18.2	7.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	18.2	16.9	20.1	12.5	18.8	-8.1	13.5	21.0
WYOMING (G)	1,127	730	397	519	334	170	15	608
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.8	35.2	100.0	64.4	32.8	2.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-14.0	6.3	-36.3	-10.5	-6.4	-17.1	-16.7	-16.7
UTAH (B)	389	268	121	85	66	17	2	304
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.9	31.1	100.0	77.6	20.0	2.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	14.7	16.5	11.0	19.7	11.9	70.0	0.0	13.4
REGION 9	43,025	26,007	17,018	16,852	10,437	6,085	330	26,173
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0	61.9	36.1	2.0	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.3	-4.2	6.3	-1.6	4.5	-8.9	-26.8	0.6
AMERICAN SAMOA (G)	60	27	33	29	25	3	1	31
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	45.0	55.0	100.0	86.2	10.3	3.4	

REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 2-H:

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-42.3	-3.6	-56.6	-37.0	-43.2	50.0	*	-46.6
ARIZONA (G)	4,396	2,804	1,592	1,726	1,011	649	66	2,670
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.8	36.2	100.0	58.6	37.6	3.8	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.8	0.1	7.9	17.2	11.6	30.8	-7.0	-4.8
CALIFORNIA (G)	34,557	20,769	13,788	13,448	8,361	4,962	125	21,109
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.1	39.9	100.0	62.2	36.9	0.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.3	-4.5	6.7	-3.3	4.4	-13.1	-33.5	1.6
GUAM (G)	230	114	116	76	54	15	7	154
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0	71.1	19.7	9.2	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	36.1	54.1	22.1	38.2	20.0	87.5	250.0	35.1
HAWAII (G)	1,832	1,258	574	616	316	213	87	1,216
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.7	31.3	100.0	51.3	34.6	14.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-10.2	-17.2	10.0	-21.3	-14.4	-16.8	-44.9	-3.3
NEVADA (G)	1,721	923	798	851	581	235	35	870
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0	68.3	27.6	4.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.0	9.8	-5.7	9.1	5.4	17.5	20.7	-4.1
NORTHERN MARIANAS (G)	38	32	6	11	10	0	1	27
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	84.2	15.8	100.0	90.9	0.0	9.1	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-7.3	3.2	-40.0	22.2	42.9	*	0.0	-15.6
TRUST TERRITORIES (G)	191	80	111	95	79	8	8	96
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	41.9	58.1	100.0	83.2	8.4	8.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	25.7	-14.0	88.1	31.9	23.4	33.3	300.0	20.0
REGION 10	19,300	11,427	7,873	7,352	3,856	2,434	1,062	11,948
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.2	40.8	100.0	52.4	33.1	14.4	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.3	-4.0	7.2	-6.0	-9.7	-9.7	23.6	4.6
ALASKA (G)	935	570	365	402	204	139	59	533
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.0	39.0	100.0	50.7	34.6	14.7	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-19.1	-6.4	-33.3	-31.4	-47.0	-0.7	-3.3	-6.5
IDAHO (G)	3,928	2,257	1,671	1,452	845	371	236	2,476
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.5	42.5	100.0	58.2	25.6	16.3	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.8	1.4	12.4	-0.2	0.2	-7.7	12.4	9.7
OREGON (G)	3,536	1,990	1,546	1,504	847	614	43	2,032
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	56.3	40.8	2.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-11.2	-16.4	-3.6	-24.5	-18.8	-31.2	-25.9	2.1

REPORT NO. 04 CASELOAD DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVE CASES OF SEVERELY DISABLED (STATUSES 10 - 30) AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 2-I:

	SEVERE ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			SEVERE ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED				
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28)	NOT REHABILITATED (30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
WASHINGTON (G)	9,676	5,774	3,902	3,590	1,717	1,196	677	6,086
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	47.8	33.3	18.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.8	-0.4	16.5	6.5	-2.2	3.3	47.8	5.4
IDAHO (B)	217	175	42	57	26	21	10	160
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	80.6	19.4	100.0	45.6	36.8	17.5	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.7	19.9	-50.0	3.6	-25.7	40.0	100.0	-8.6
OREGON (B)	326	192	134	139	100	35	4	187
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	71.9	25.2	2.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	7.6	-9.0	45.7	25.2	16.3	75.0	-20.0	-2.6
WASHINGTON (B)	682	469	213	208	117	58	33	474
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0	56.3	27.9	15.9	
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.1	-12.3	15.8	-16.5	-2.5	-13.4	-46.8	0.9

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THIS REPORT INCLUDES 0 INCOMPLETE RECORDS

TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABIL-ITATED (26)	NOT REHA-BILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
U. S. TOTAL CASELOAD	931,779	578,684	353,095	354,579	227,652	126,927	577,200
SEVERE CASELOAD	580,863	361,743	219,120	217,366	135,229	82,137	363,497
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	62.3	62.5	62.1	61.3	59.4	64.7	63.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	60.4	60.0	61.0	60.9	58.8	64.5	60.1
REGION 1 TOTAL CASELOAD	48,204	30,038	18,166	17,888	10,975	6,913	30,316
SEVERE CASELOAD	36,619	22,663	13,956	13,349	8,247	5,102	23,270
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	76.0	75.4	76.8	74.6	75.1	73.8	76.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	74.9	74.7	75.2	73.9	74.3	73.2	75.5
CONNECTICUT (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	9,261	5,586	3,675	3,926	2,266	1,660	5,335
SEVERE CASELOAD	4,949	2,970	1,979	2,100	1,193	907	2,849
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	53.4	53.2	53.9	53.5	52.6	54.6	53.4
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	53.9	53.9	53.8	54.9	54.0	56.2	53.2
MAINE (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	4,321	2,343	1,978	1,635	1,033	602	2,686
SEVERE CASELOAD	3,842	2,165	1,677	1,508	963	545	2,334
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	88.9	92.4	84.8	92.2	93.2	90.5	86.9
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	91.0	88.7	94.5	88.8	93.0	81.1	92.4
MASSACHUSETTS (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	22,248	14,069	8,179	7,916	4,725	3,191	14,332
SEVERE CASELOAD	19,323	12,102	7,221	6,759	4,077	2,682	12,564
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	86.9	86.0	88.3	85.4	86.3	84.0	87.7
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	84.7	83.5	86.7	82.5	83.8	80.6	86.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,930	2,444	1,486	1,525	1,002	523	2,405
SEVERE CASELOAD	2,643	1,641	1,002	995	666	329	1,648
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	67.3	67.1	67.4	65.2	66.5	62.9	68.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	65.7	65.9	65.2	63.2	62.9	63.7	67.1
RHODE ISLAND (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,968	2,797	1,171	1,307	909	398	2,661
SEVERE CASELOAD	2,082	1,355	727	674	464	210	1,408
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	52.5	48.4	62.1	51.6	51.0	52.8	52.9
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	50.5	52.1	46.6	55.2	54.5	57.0	48.4
VERMONT (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	2,487	1,478	1,009	952	557	395	1,535
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,791	1,109	682	686	401	285	1,105
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	72.0	75.0	67.6	72.1	72.0	72.2	72.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	74.4	79.0	67.1	73.4	72.1	75.1	75.0
CONNECTICUT (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	475	326	149	153	117	36	322
SEVERE CASELOAD	475	326	149	153	117	36	322
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

REPORT NO. 06 TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)

Table 3-B: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
MASSACHUSETTS (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	1,023	673	350	289	231	58	734
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,023	673	350	289	231	58	734
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RHODE ISLAND (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	332	235	97	109	80	29	223
SEVERE CASELOAD	332	235	97	109	80	29	223
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VERMONT (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	159	87	72	76	55	21	83
SEVERE CASELOAD	159	87	72	76	55	21	83
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
REGION 2 TOTAL CASELOAD	89,944	60,687	29,257	30,249	19,075	11,174	59,695
SEVERE CASELOAD	52,573	35,093	17,480	18,008	11,131	6,877	34,565
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	58.5	57.8	59.7	59.5	58.4	61.5	57.9
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	59.0	60.0	57.1	61.2	58.6	65.8	57.9
NEW JERSEY (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	19,024	11,459	7,565	8,388	4,961	3,427	10,636
SEVERE CASELOAD	11,187	6,615	4,572	4,857	2,747	2,110	6,330
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	58.8	57.7	60.4	57.9	55.4	61.6	59.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	60.0	64.9	53.2	62.9	58.4	69.7	57.7
NEW YORK (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	45,302	30,137	15,165	15,568	9,265	6,303	29,734
SEVERE CASELOAD	26,991	18,026	8,965	9,284	5,509	3,775	17,707
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	59.6	59.8	59.1	59.6	59.5	59.9	59.6
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	60.2	61.2	58.2	60.8	58.6	64.1	59.9
PUERTO RICO (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	20,106	15,271	4,835	4,479	3,648	831	15,627
SEVERE CASELOAD	9,024	6,751	2,273	2,098	1,706	392	6,926
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	44.9	44.2	47.0	46.8	46.8	47.2	44.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	44.5	44.7	43.9	45.5	46.3	42.2	44.2
VIRGIN ISLANDS (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	240	200	40	31	22	9	209
SEVERE CASELOAD	156	134	22	12	9	3	144
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	65.0	67.0	55.0	38.7	40.9	33.3	68.9
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	70.1	67.4	78.7	81.5	87.5	64.3	67.0
NEW JERSEY (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	1,915	1,310	605	814	540	274	1,101
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,858	1,257	601	788	521	267	1,070
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	97.0	96.0	99.3	96.8	96.5	97.4	97.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	95.9	96.0	95.6	95.8	94.8	97.0	96.0

REPORT NO. 06 TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)
Table 3-C: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
NEW YORK (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,357	2,310	1,047	969	639	330	2,388
SEVERE CASELOAD	3,357	2,310	1,047	969	639	330	2,388
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
REGION 3 TOTAL CASELOAD	107,883	67,356	40,527	41,625	25,561	16,064	66,258
SEVERE CASELOAD	80,289	50,541	29,748	31,046	18,477	12,569	49,243
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	74.4	75.0	73.4	74.6	72.3	78.2	74.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	73.2	72.3	74.6	71.2	69.0	74.1	74.5
DELAWARE (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	1,889	1,280	609	1,128	810	318	761
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,320	730	590	648	457	191	672
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	69.9	57.0	96.9	57.4	56.4	60.1	88.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	56.6	54.9	59.1	56.1	55.3	57.7	57.0
DISTRICT OF CO (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	4,218	2,543	1,675	1,851	1,236	615	2,367
SEVERE CASELOAD	2,348	1,480	868	828	486	342	1,520
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	55.7	58.2	51.8	44.7	39.3	55.6	64.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	37.7	36.1	40.5	46.9	42.9	50.1	27.0
MARYLAND (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	14,417	9,253	5,164	5,612	3,729	1,883	8,805
SEVERE CASELOAD	8,474	5,455	3,019	3,343	2,241	1,102	5,131
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	58.8	59.0	58.5	59.6	60.1	58.5	58.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	62.6	63.7	60.8	59.0	60.6	56.6	64.8
PENNSYLVANIA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	53,195	32,516	20,679	20,230	11,430	8,800	32,965
SEVERE CASELOAD	47,111	29,612	17,499	18,508	10,490	8,018	28,603
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	88.6	91.1	84.6	91.5	91.8	91.1	86.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	90.1	88.0	94.0	88.7	89.4	88.0	91.1
VIRGINIA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	15,623	9,444	6,179	6,297	3,907	2,390	9,326
SEVERE CASELOAD	10,330	6,107	4,223	4,082	2,500	1,582	6,248
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	66.1	64.7	68.3	64.8	64.0	66.2	67.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	62.1	59.3	67.7	58.8	55.4	64.3	64.7
WEST VIRGINIA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	13,835	9,003	4,832	5,170	3,544	1,626	8,665
SEVERE CASELOAD	6,561	4,294	2,267	2,466	1,521	945	4,095
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	47.4	47.7	46.9	47.7	42.9	58.1	47.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	45.1	49.9	36.1	42.6	39.2	51.7	46.5
DELAWARE (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	103	66	37	39	28	11	64
SEVERE CASELOAD	103	66	37	39	28	11	64
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3-D: TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
PENNSYLVANIA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,046	2,192	854	824	539	285	2,222
SEVERE CASELOAD	2,669	1,882	787	726	470	256	1,943
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	87.6	85.9	92.2	88.1	87.2	89.8	87.4
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	86.1	83.5	96.2	86.9	87.9	84.8	85.9
VIRGINIA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	1,557	1,059	498	474	338	136	1,083
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,373	915	458	406	284	122	967
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	88.2	86.4	92.0	85.7	84.0	89.7	89.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	86.2	90.0	76.1	86.0	83.9	89.3	86.3
REGION 4 TOTAL CASELOAD	202,026	124,161	77,865	81,402	54,365	27,037	120,624
SEVERE CASELOAD	127,215	78,444	48,771	49,568	31,275	18,293	77,647
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	63.0	63.2	62.6	60.9	57.5	67.7	64.4
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	62.1	62.0	62.2	60.7	56.8	68.2	63.0
ALABAMA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	24,283	15,041	9,242	9,411	6,227	3,184	14,872
SEVERE CASELOAD	15,408	9,576	5,832	5,630	3,390	2,240	9,778
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	63.5	63.7	63.1	59.8	54.4	70.4	65.7
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	62.8	65.7	57.8	61.3	55.4	71.5	63.7
FLORIDA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	26,408	16,818	9,590	10,932	6,947	3,985	15,476
SEVERE CASELOAD	16,455	10,131	6,324	6,533	4,065	2,468	9,922
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	62.3	60.2	65.9	59.8	58.5	61.9	64.1
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	59.9	60.5	59.2	59.5	57.7	63.1	60.2
GEORGIA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	27,923	17,403	10,520	10,133	7,881	2,252	17,790
SEVERE CASELOAD	17,706	11,187	6,519	5,799	4,383	1,416	11,907
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	63.4	64.3	62.0	57.2	55.6	62.9	66.9
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	61.6	63.6	58.3	56.7	54.2	65.2	64.3
KENTUCKY (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	16,562	10,709	5,853	5,708	3,666	2,042	10,854
SEVERE CASELOAD	10,368	7,056	3,312	3,522	2,113	1,409	6,846
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	62.6	65.9	56.6	61.7	57.6	69.0	63.1
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	65.0	65.1	64.8	65.2	63.1	68.4	65.0
MISSISSIPPI (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	14,261	8,088	6,173	6,937	4,632	2,305	7,324
SEVERE CASELOAD	9,137	5,716	3,421	4,485	2,699	1,786	4,652
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	64.1	70.7	55.4	64.7	58.3	77.5	63.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	69.9	73.7	64.3	68.9	62.0	82.0	70.7
NORTH CAROLINA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	36,161	20,748	15,413	15,933	10,906	5,027	20,228
SEVERE CASELOAD	23,491	13,152	10,339	10,045	6,434	3,611	13,446
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	65.0	63.4	67.1	63.0	59.0	71.8	66.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	60.5	54.1	69.7	56.6	52.8	65.4	63.4

TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
SOUTH CAROLINA.(G) TOTAL CASELOAD	30,452	18,723	11,729	12,621	7,625	4,996	17,831
SEVERE CASELOAD	19,227	11,595	7,632	7,988	4,634	3,354	11,239
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	63.1	61.9	65.1	63.3	60.8	67.1	63.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	62.8	61.3	65.3	64.1	60.5	69.8	61.9
TENNESSEE (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	16,293	10,349	5,944	6,455	3,956	2,499	9,838
SEVERE CASELOAD	8,392	5,518	2,874	3,161	1,743	1,418	5,231
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	51.5	53.3	48.4	49.0	44.1	56.7	53.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	52.9	54.7	49.8	52.3	47.1	59.9	53.3
FLORIDA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	2,740	1,784	956	859	684	175	1,881
SEVERE CASELOAD	2,313	1,464	849	708	552	156	1,605
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	84.4	82.1	88.8	82.4	80.7	89.1	85.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	75.0	78.9	67.6	71.6	70.1	77.4	76.5
KENTUCKY (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	716	426	290	308	248	60	408
SEVERE CASELOAD	564	330	234	241	193	48	323
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	78.8	77.5	80.7	78.2	77.8	80.0	79.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	73.3	72.8	74.4	74.4	74.7	73.6	72.5
MISSISSIPPI (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	2,044	1,276	768	725	575	150	1,319
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,135	721	414	380	280	100	755
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	55.5	56.5	53.9	52.4	48.7	66.7	57.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	55.3	56.8	53.1	53.1	48.8	70.6	56.5
NORTH CAROLINA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,498	2,381	1,117	1,090	791	299	2,408
SEVERE CASELOAD	2,335	1,584	751	786	562	224	1,549
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	66.8	66.5	67.2	72.1	71.0	74.9	64.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	68.7	70.9	63.7	72.3	67.5	79.4	66.5
SOUTH CAROLINA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	685	415	270	290	227	63	395
SEVERE CASELOAD	684	414	270	290	227	63	394
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	99.7	99.5	100.0	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.8
REGION 5 TOTAL CASELOAD	165,802	102,772	63,030	61,658	39,123	22,535	104,144
SEVERE CASELOAD	109,211	68,788	40,423	38,595	24,242	14,353	70,616
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	65.9	66.9	64.1	62.6	62.0	63.7	67.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	61.3	59.8	63.8	60.4	60.7	59.8	61.9
ILLINOIS (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	28,849	18,902	9,947	9,964	6,281	3,683	18,885
SEVERE CASELOAD	25,953	17,176	8,777	8,772	5,478	3,294	17,181
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	90.0	90.9	88.2	88.0	87.2	89.4	91.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	89.8	88.2	92.9	87.9	88.5	87.0	90.9

TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
INDIANA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	16,016	9,635	6,381	6,366	3,982	2,384	9,650
SEVERE CASELOAD	8,146	4,864	3,282	3,210	2,001	1,209	4,936
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	50.9	50.5	51.4	50.4	50.3	50.7	51.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	48.7	48.8	48.6	48.1	48.2	48.1	49.0
MICHIGAN (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	26,293	14,770	11,523	11,729	7,008	4,721	14,564
SEVERE CASELOAD	16,123	9,152	6,971	6,503	3,665	2,838	9,620
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	61.3	62.0	60.5	55.4	52.3	60.1	66.1
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	56.7	56.1	57.4	50.1	49.5	50.8	62.0
MINNESOTA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	22,330	14,222	8,108	7,243	4,400	2,843	15,087
SEVERE CASELOAD	12,389	7,958	4,431	4,207	2,502	1,705	8,182
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	55.5	56.0	54.6	58.1	56.9	60.0	54.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	56.8	57.2	56.1	58.8	57.4	60.7	55.7
OHIO (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	35,510	20,723	14,787	14,911	10,163	4,748	20,599
SEVERE CASELOAD	19,306	10,846	8,460	8,268	5,885	2,383	11,038
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	54.4	52.3	57.2	55.4	57.9	50.2	53.6
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	52.4	49.1	57.5	52.5	55.4	47.2	52.3
WISCONSIN (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	33,265	22,214	11,051	10,272	6,437	3,835	22,993
SEVERE CASELOAD	23,993	16,641	7,352	6,532	3,908	2,624	17,461
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	72.1	74.9	66.5	63.6	60.7	68.4	75.9
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	54.7	51.1	61.3	59.7	57.0	65.3	52.5
MICHIGAN (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	1,517	1,106	411	357	253	104	1,160
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,517	1,106	411	357	253	104	1,160
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
MINNESOTA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	2,022	1,200	822	816	599	217	1,206
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,784	1,045	739	746	550	196	1,038
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	88.2	87.1	89.9	91.4	91.8	90.3	86.1
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	86.7	85.7	88.2	91.4	90.6	93.3	83.8
REGION 6 TOTAL CASELOAD	130,414	81,444	48,970	48,372	31,904	16,468	82,042
SEVERE CASELOAD	70,935	43,320	27,615	26,478	16,852	9,626	44,457
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	54.4	53.2	56.4	54.7	52.8	58.5	54.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	48.2	46.0	51.8	55.2	53.6	58.5	44.0
ARKANSAS (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	12,524	8,281	4,243	4,156	3,190	966	8,368
SEVERE CASELOAD	7,268	5,095	2,173	2,300	1,670	630	4,968
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	58.0	61.5	51.2	55.3	52.4	65.2	59.4
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	67.4	67.5	67.3	67.6	67.6	67.4	67.3

REPORT NO. 06 TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)

Table 3-G: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
LOUISIANA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	32,641	22,434	10,207	9,663	5,513	4,150	22,978
SEVERE CASELOAD	13,954	9,871	4,083	3,866	1,967	1,899	10,088
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	42.7	44.0	40.0	40.0	35.7	45.8	43.9
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	21.8	22.6	20.0	49.2	44.9	56.8	9.9
NEW MEXICO (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,349	2,027	1,322	1,251	715	536	2,098
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,725	1,073	652	645	379	266	1,080
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	51.5	52.9	49.3	51.6	53.0	49.6	51.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	54.6	58.4	46.3	57.2	59.0	55.2	52.9
OKLAHOMA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	25,234	18,179	7,055	7,219	4,623	2,596	18,015
SEVERE CASELOAD	9,300	6,338	2,962	2,605	1,574	1,031	6,695
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	36.9	34.9	42.0	36.1	34.0	39.7	37.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	35.3	32.1	45.1	36.2	35.0	38.1	34.9
TEXAS (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	49,205	26,442	22,763	23,004	15,312	7,692	26,201
SEVERE CASELOAD	32,222	17,346	14,876	14,405	9,094	5,311	17,817
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	65.5	65.6	65.4	62.6	59.4	69.0	68.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	62.6	62.5	62.6	58.8	55.7	65.4	65.6
ARKANSAS (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	539	303	236	208	165	43	331
SEVERE CASELOAD	539	303	236	208	165	43	331
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LOUISIANA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	1,008	712	296	238	190	48	770
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,008	712	296	238	190	48	770
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TEXAS (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	5,914	3,066	2,848	2,633	2,196	437	3,281
SEVERE CASELOAD	4,919	2,582	2,337	2,211	1,813	398	2,708
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	83.2	84.2	82.1	84.0	82.6	91.1	82.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	83.1	85.6	80.5	81.8	80.8	87.3	84.2
REGION 7 TOTAL CASELOAD	45,651	27,784	17,867	17,878	11,906	5,972	27,773
SEVERE CASELOAD	22,625	13,507	9,118	9,157	6,192	2,965	13,468
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	49.6	48.6	51.0	51.2	52.0	49.6	48.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	48.2	47.7	49.0	50.1	49.6	50.9	47.0
IOWA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	11,827	7,403	4,424	4,198	2,347	1,851	7,629
SEVERE CASELOAD	4,134	2,636	1,498	1,513	872	641	2,621
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	35.0	35.6	33.9	36.0	37.2	34.6	34.4
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	37.1	38.6	33.8	39.7	40.1	39.4	35.6

TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 3-H:

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
KANSAS (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	4,810	2,763	2,047	2,031	1,401	630	2,779
SEVERE CASELOAD	2,198	1,039	1,159	882	613	269	1,316
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	45.7	37.6	56.6	43.4	43.8	42.7	47.4
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	36.7	38.5	33.9	35.5	34.9	36.8	37.6
MISSOURI (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	20,727	12,429	8,298	8,723	6,233	2,490	12,004
SEVERE CASELOAD	9,507	5,521	3,986	4,373	3,107	1,266	5,134
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	45.9	44.4	48.0	50.1	49.8	50.8	42.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	44.2	42.2	47.2	49.1	47.5	52.7	40.9
NEBRASKA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	6,571	4,007	2,564	2,483	1,665	818	4,088
SEVERE CASELOAD	5,224	3,226	1,998	1,963	1,346	617	3,261
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	79.5	80.5	77.9	79.1	80.8	75.4	79.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	79.7	77.6	83.3	78.2	79.4	75.8	80.5
IOWA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	576	437	139	135	90	45	441
SEVERE CASELOAD	572	434	138	132	90	42	440
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	99.3	99.3	99.3	97.8	100.0	93.3	99.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	99.5	99.8	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3
MISSOURI (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	838	545	293	204	109	95	634
SEVERE CASELOAD	688	451	237	190	103	87	498
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	82.1	82.8	80.9	93.1	94.5	91.6	78.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	86.5	83.8	91.2	93.0	91.6	94.6	82.7
NEBRASKA (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	302	200	102	104	61	43	198
SEVERE CASELOAD	302	200	102	104	61	43	198
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
REGION 8 TOTAL CASELOAD	35,583	22,409	13,174	12,733	8,352	4,381	22,850
SEVERE CASELOAD	19,071	11,953	7,118	6,961	4,520	2,441	12,110
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	53.6	53.3	54.0	54.7	54.1	55.7	53.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	53.7	51.8	57.1	55.5	53.7	58.8	52.8
COLORADO (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	9,696	6,045	3,651	3,912	2,442	1,470	5,784
SEVERE CASELOAD	5,779	3,724	2,055	2,348	1,464	884	3,431
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	59.6	61.6	56.3	60.0	60.0	60.1	59.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	61.8	64.8	56.5	62.0	60.8	64.0	61.6
MONTANA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,467	2,036	1,431	1,251	731	520	2,216
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,925	1,137	788	756	455	301	1,169
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	55.5	55.8	55.1	60.4	62.2	57.9	52.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	58.3	39.7	97.3	62.0	63.7	59.7	55.8

REPORT NO. 06 TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)

Table 3-I: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
NORTH DAKOTA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,557	2,441	1,116	1,171	628	543	2,386
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,707	1,166	541	680	357	323	1,027
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	48.0	47.8	48.5	58.1	56.8	59.5	43.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	52.3	53.0	50.7	61.5	57.8	65.6	48.0
SOUTH DAKOTA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	3,116	2,079	1,037	1,147	695	452	1,969
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,323	916	407	452	261	191	871
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	42.5	44.1	39.2	39.4	37.6	42.3	44.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	43.6	43.6	43.7	43.4	42.4	44.7	43.8
UTAH (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	12,582	7,978	4,604	3,957	2,997	960	8,625
SEVERE CASELOAD	6,821	4,012	2,809	2,121	1,583	538	4,700
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	54.2	50.3	61.0	53.6	52.8	56.0	54.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	49.4	46.6	54.3	51.0	48.9	57.1	48.7
WYOMING (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	2,776	1,562	1,214	1,210	793	417	1,566
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,127	730	397	519	334	185	608
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	40.6	46.7	32.7	42.9	42.1	44.4	38.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	47.0	47.8	46.2	47.2	43.9	53.7	46.9
UTAH (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	389	268	121	85	66	19	304
SEVERE CASELOAD	389	268	121	85	66	19	304
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
REGION 9 TOTAL CASELOAD	78,505	45,417	33,088	31,914	20,634	11,280	46,591
SEVERE CASELOAD	43,025	26,007	17,018	16,852	10,437	6,415	26,173
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	54.8	57.3	51.4	52.8	50.6	56.9	56.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	56.3	59.2	51.9	55.0	51.7	60.3	57.2
AMERICAN SAMOA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	103	46	57	53	43	10	50
SEVERE CASELOAD	60	27	33	29	25	4	31
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	58.3	58.7	57.9	54.7	58.1	40.0	62.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	49.8	45.9	51.4	45.5	50.6	14.3	53.7
ARIZONA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	7,542	4,907	2,635	3,049	1,774	1,275	4,493
SEVERE CASELOAD	4,396	2,804	1,592	1,726	1,011	715	2,670
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	58.3	57.1	60.4	56.6	57.0	56.1	59.4
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	57.4	60.3	52.6	58.0	54.9	63.7	57.1
CALIFORNIA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	62,966	35,675	27,291	25,630	16,843	8,787	37,336
SEVERE CASELOAD	34,557	20,769	13,788	13,448	8,361	5,087	21,109
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	54.9	58.2	50.5	52.5	49.6	57.9	56.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	57.0	60.5	52.0	55.4	51.7	61.3	58.2

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Table 3-J: TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
GUAM (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	383	193	190	132	99	33	251
SEVERE CASELOAD	230	114	116	76	54	22	154
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	60.1	59.1	61.1	57.6	54.5	66.7	61.4
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	54.7	51.0	57.9	47.4	46.9	50.0	59.1
HAWAII (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	4,159	2,856	1,303	1,335	671	664	2,824
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,832	1,258	574	616	316	300	1,216
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	44.0	44.0	44.1	46.1	47.1	45.2	43.1
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	44.7	45.2	43.4	45.8	44.2	47.3	44.0
NEVADA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	2,922	1,510	1,412	1,514	1,025	489	1,408
SEVERE CASELOAD	1,721	923	798	851	581	270	870
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	58.9	61.1	56.5	56.2	56.7	55.2	61.8
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	58.5	60.5	56.6	56.8	56.3	58.0	60.0
NORTHERN MARIANAS (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	79	57	22	24	20	4	55
SEVERE CASELOAD	38	32	6	11	10	1	27
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	48.1	56.1	27.3	45.8	50.0	25.0	49.1
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	46.1	56.4	29.4	28.1	28.0	28.6	56.1
TRUST TERRITORIES (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	351	173	178	177	159	18	174
SEVERE CASELOAD	191	80	111	95	79	16	96
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	54.4	46.2	62.4	53.7	49.7	88.9	55.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	43.7	46.3	40.1	41.1	39.8	57.1	46.2
REGION 10 TOTAL CASELOAD	27,767	16,616	11,151	10,860	5,757	5,103	16,907
SEVERE CASELOAD	19,300	11,427	7,873	7,352	3,856	3,496	11,948
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	69.5	68.8	70.6	67.7	67.0	68.5	70.7
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	67.2	68.9	64.6	65.0	65.9	64.1	68.8
ALASKA (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	1,832	1,068	764	770	377	393	1,062
SEVERE CASELOAD	935	570	365	402	204	198	533
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	51.0	53.4	47.8	52.2	54.1	50.4	50.2
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	55.4	58.7	52.1	57.5	59.6	53.7	53.4
IDAHO (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	5,063	2,963	2,100	1,867	1,079	788	3,196
SEVERE CASELOAD	3,928	2,257	1,671	1,452	845	607	2,476
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	77.6	76.2	79.6	77.8	78.3	77.0	77.5
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	75.7	75.8	75.5	75.0	74.5	75.7	76.2
OREGON (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	5,721	3,290	2,431	2,674	1,532	1,142	3,047
SEVERE CASELOAD	3,536	1,990	1,546	1,504	847	657	2,032
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	61.8	60.5	63.6	56.2	55.3	57.5	66.7
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	58.6	60.3	56.1	56.7	54.2	59.8	60.5

REPORT NO. 06 TOTAL AND SEVERE CASES AND SEVERE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL ACTIVE CASELOAD (STATUSES 10-30)

Table 3-K: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	ACTIVE CASES IN PERIOD			ACTIVE CASES PROCESSED			
	TOTAL CASES	ON HAND START OF FY	NEW THIS FY	TOTAL CLOSED	REHABILITATED (26)	NOT REHABILITATED (28,30)	CASES ON HAND AT END OF PERIOD
WASHINGTON (G) TOTAL CASELOAD	13,926	8,459	5,467	5,145	2,526	2,619	8,781
SEVERE CASELOAD	9,676	5,774	3,902	3,590	1,717	1,873	6,086
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	69.5	68.3	71.4	69.8	68.0	71.5	69.3
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	67.3	68.5	65.2	65.6	69.2	62.2	68.3
IDAHO (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	217	175	42	57	26	31	160
SEVERE CASELOAD	217	175	42	57	26	31	160
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OREGON (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	326	192	134	139	100	39	187
SEVERE CASELOAD	326	192	134	139	100	39	187
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WASHINGTON (B) TOTAL CASELOAD	682	469	213	208	117	91	474
SEVERE CASELOAD	682	469	213	208	117	91	474
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENT SEVERE OF TOTAL A YEAR AGO	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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THIS REPORT INCLUDES 0 INCOMPLETE RECORDS

REPORT NO. 07 CASES PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD, ACCEPTANCE RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO

Table 4-A: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
U. S. TOTAL	593,790	353,095	240,695
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.5	40.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.0	1.3	-1.9
REGION 1	28,535	18,166	10,369
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.7	36.3
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.2	1.4	-5.6
CONNECTICUT (G)	6,117	3,675	2,442
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.1	39.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.8	-8.1	-2.2
MAINE (G)	3,217	1,978	1,239
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.5	38.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	11.2	27.5	-7.5
MASSACHUSETTS (G)	12,654	8,179	4,475
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.6	35.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.5	-3.0	-9.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE (G)	2,308	1,486	822
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.4	35.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	6.0	11.5	-2.6
RHODE ISLAND (G)	1,793	1,171	622
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.3	34.7
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.2	0.0	16.6
VERMONT (G)	1,488	1,009	479
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	67.8	32.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.0	12.3	-16.5
CONNECTICUT (B)	165	149	16
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	90.3	9.7
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-10.8	-3.2	-48.3
MASSACHUSETTS (B)	542	350	192
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.6	35.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	54.4	54.8	53.6
RHODE ISLAND (B)	137	97	40
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	70.8	29.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	9.6	5.4	21.2

REPORT NO. 07 CASES PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD, ACCEPTANCE RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
Table 4-B: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
VERMONT (B)	114	72	42
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	63.2	36.8
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	29.5	50.0	5.0
REGION 2	52,139	29,257	22,882
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.1	43.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-7.5	-4.2	-11.4
NEW JERSEY (G)	13,656	7,565	6,091
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.4	44.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-11.5	-10.6	-12.5
NEW YORK (G)	26,889	15,165	11,724
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.4	43.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-2.7	-1.8	-3.9
PUERTO RICO (G)	8,544	4,835	3,709
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.6	43.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-14.9	2.0	-30.0
VIRGIN ISLANDS (G)	118	40	78
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	33.9	66.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-41.5	-34.4	-44.6
NEW JERSEY (B)	912	605	307
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.3	33.7
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-13.9	-14.5	-12.7
NEW YORK (B)	2,020	1,047	973
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	51.8	48.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.2	-7.2	12.3
REGION 3	65,187	40,527	24,660
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.2	37.8
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.6	1.2	-5.9
DELAWARE (G)	1,228	609	619
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	49.6	50.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-28.8	-37.9	-16.8
DISTRICT OF CO (G)	3,605	1,675	1,930
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	46.5	53.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-17.9	-20.0	-15.9
MARYLAND (G)	8,919	5,164	3,755

REPORT NO. 07 CASES PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD, ACCEPTANCE RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 4-C:

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.9	42.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-9.9	-12.1	-6.8
PENNSYLVANIA (G)	30,012	20,679	9,333
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.9	31.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.4	5.9	-1.6
VIRGINIA (G)	11,020	6,179	4,841
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.1	43.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.5	11.1	-6.7
WEST VIRGINIA (G)	8,424	4,832	3,592
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.4	42.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.2	-0.8	-8.5
DELAWARE (B)	53	37	16
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	69.8	30.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-22.0	-24.4	-15.7
PENNSYLVANIA (B)	1,202	854	348
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	71.0	29.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	24.9	36.2	3.8
VIRGINIA (B)	724	498	226
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.8	31.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	14.0	12.1	18.3
REGION 4	140,046	77,865	62,181
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.6	44.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.5	-1.7	3.5
ALABAMA (G)	13,731	9,242	4,489
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	67.3	32.7
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.2	0.0	3.6
FLORIDA (G)	22,097	9,590	12,507
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	43.4	56.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.6	-15.3	7.8
GEORGIA (G)	16,723	10,520	6,203
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.9	37.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.7	4.0	-2.0
KENTUCKY (G)	12,025	5,853	6,172
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	48.7	51.3

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Table 4-D: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.1	2.7	-0.3
MISSISSIPPI (G)	11,460	6,173	5,287
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	53.9	46.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	6.8	3.9	10.3
NORTH CAROLINA (G)	28,029	15,413	12,616
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.0	45.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.1	3.2	7.5
SOUTH CAROLINA (G)	19,360	11,729	7,631
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	60.6	39.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.0	-7.2	4.2
TENNESSEE (G)	10,484	5,944	4,540
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.7	43.3
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-4.2	-1.8	-7.1
FLORIDA (B)	1,522	956	566
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.8	37.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	12.9	11.5	15.2
KENTUCKY (B)	658	290	368
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	44.1	55.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	13.8	21.8	8.2
MISSISSIPPI (B)	1,781	768	1,013
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	43.1	56.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.3	-7.9	-3.3
NORTH CAROLINA (B)	1,781	1,117	664
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.7	37.3
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-11.7	-3.0	-23.3
SOUTH CAROLINA (B)	395	270	125
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.4	31.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.0	3.0	9.6
REGION 5	98,331	63,030	35,301
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.1	35.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.6	3.7	3.3
ILLINOIS (G)	16,060	9,947	6,113
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.9	38.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.9	-2.5	7.4

Table 4-E:

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
INDIANA (G)	11,199	6,381	4,818
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.0	43.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	11.5	9.9	13.7
MICHIGAN (G)	16,580	11,523	5,057
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	69.5	30.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	4.3	6.7	-0.6
MINNESOTA (G)	10,748	8,108	2,640
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	75.4	24.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.9	6.9	-10.7
OHIO (G)	25,063	14,787	10,276
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.0	41.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.7	5.9	0.6
WISCONSIN (G)	16,788	11,051	5,737
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.8	34.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.5	-0.9	6.6
MICHIGAN (B)	572	411	161
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	71.9	28.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-19.6	-10.6	-36.1
MINNESOTA (B)	1,321	822	499
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.2	37.8
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	17.8	5.7	45.0
REGION 6	75,805	48,970	26,835
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	64.6	35.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.7	1.6	-7.2
ARKANSAS (G)	6,481	4,243	2,238
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	65.5	34.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.9	-8.3	-0.8
LOUISIANA (G)	14,682	10,207	4,475
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	69.5	30.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-9.1	-8.0	-11.5
NEW MEXICO (G)	3,963	1,322	2,641
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	33.4	66.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	9.9	28.2	2.6

REPORT NO. 07 CASES PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD, ACCEPTANCE RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 4-F:

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
OKLAHOMA (G)	10,545	7,055	3,490
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.9	33.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-5.5	9.9	-26.5
TEXAS (G)	34,067	22,763	11,304
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	66.8	33.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	0.7	3.4	-4.4
ARKANSAS (B)	346	236	110
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.2	31.8
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	*	*	*
LOUISIANA (B)	576	296	280
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	51.4	48.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	40.4	-1.3	154.5
TEXAS (B)	5,145	2,848	2,297
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.4	44.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.3	4.8	-2.6
REGION 7	33,172	17,867	15,305
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	53.9	46.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	4.7	6.2	3.1
IOWA (G)	7,735	4,424	3,311
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.2	42.8
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	17.2	23.1	10.1
KANSAS (G)	4,282	2,047	2,235
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	47.8	52.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-7.9	2.1	-15.6
MISSOURI (G)	16,738	8,298	8,440
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	49.6	50.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.9	-1.8	8.1
NEBRASKA (G)	3,498	2,564	934
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	73.3	26.7
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	12.5	14.3	8.1
IOWA (B)	204	139	65
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	68.1	31.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	12.7	6.1	30.0
MISSOURI (B)	530	293	237

CASES PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD, ACCEPTANCE RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
Table 4-G: 4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.3	44.7
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-23.9	-4.8	-39.0
NEBRASKA (B)	185	102	83
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.1	44.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	13.4	25.9	1.2
REGION 8	22,133	13,174	8,959
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.5	40.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-0.3	5.1	-7.5
COLORADO (G)	7,174	3,651	3,523
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	50.9	49.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-1.9	5.2	-8.3
MONTANA (G)	2,519	1,431	1,088
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.8	43.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	5.2	29.1	-15.3
NORTH DAKOTA (G)	1,923	1,116	807
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	58.0	42.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.1	-5.9	1.1
SOUTH DAKOTA (G)	2,095	1,037	1,058
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	49.5	50.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.1	3.2	-0.9
UTAH (G)	6,134	4,604	1,530
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	75.1	24.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.0	7.0	-10.4
WYOMING (G)	2,126	1,214	912
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	57.1	42.9
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-7.7	-10.0	-4.6
UTAH (B)	162	121	41
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	74.7	25.3
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	14.8	11.0	28.1
REGION 9	59,531	33,088	26,443
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.6	44.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	3.7	7.3	-0.4
AMERICAN SAMOA (G)	78	57	21
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	73.1	26.9

REPORT NO. 07 CASES PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD, ACCEPTANCE RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 4-H:

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-69.2	-61.4	-80.1
ARIZONA (G)	4,841	2,635	2,206
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	54.4	45.6
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	4.6	-5.9	21.0
CALIFORNIA (G)	48,730	27,291	21,439
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	56.0	44.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	4.3	9.8	-2.0
GUAM (G)	262	190	72
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	72.5	27.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	18.0	15.8	24.1
HAWAII (G)	2,085	1,303	782
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	62.5	37.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.2	8.3	-8.6
NEVADA (G)	3,296	1,412	1,884
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	42.8	57.2
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	1.6	-5.5	7.9
NORTHERN MARIANAS (G)	27	22	5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	81.5	18.5
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-37.2	-35.2	-44.4
TRUST TERRITORIES (G)	212	178	34
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	84.0	16.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.1	21.0	-52.7
REGION 10	18,911	11,151	7,760
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	59.0	41.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-3.1	-1.9	-4.8
ALASKA (G)	1,605	764	841
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	47.6	52.4
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-15.1	-27.2	-0.1
IDAHO (G)	3,403	2,100	1,303
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.7	38.3
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	2.4	6.7	-3.9
OREGON (G)	4,420	2,431	1,989
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	55.0	45.0
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-16.2	-14.9	-17.7

REPORT NO. 07 CASES PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD, ACCEPTANCE RATES AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO
4 QUARTER, FISCAL YEAR 1985

Table 4-I:

	PROCESSED FOR ELIGIBILITY DURING PERIOD		
	TOTAL CASES	TOTAL ACCEPTED FOR VR (10)	TOTAL NOT ACCEPTED FOR VR (08)
WASHINGTON (G)	8,829	5,467	3,362
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	61.9	38.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	4.8	6.5	2.3
IDAHO (B)	81	42	39
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	51.9	48.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	-39.0	-50.0	-20.4
OREGON (B)	178	134	44
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	75.3	24.7
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	18.6	45.6	-24.1
WASHINGTON (B)	395	213	182
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0	53.9	46.1
PERCENT CHANGE FROM A YEAR AGO	20.0	15.7	25.5

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THIS REPORT INCLUDES 0 INCOMPLETE RECORDS

APPENDIX E

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON HANDICAPPED RESEARCH

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Chair, President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped

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ICHR Subcommittee
Disability Demographics
Hearing Impaired Persons (Deaf and Hard of Hearing)
Vocational Rehabilitation
International Studies
Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities
Rehabilitation Technology
Children with Special Needs and Families
Visual Impairments (Blind and Low Vision)

APPENDIX F
INTERAGENCY REHABILITATION RESEARACH INFORMATION (IRRIS)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HANDICAPPED RESEARCH
Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research

THE INTERAGENCY REHABILITATION RESEARCH INFORMATION SYSTEM (IRRIS)

IRRIS was conceived and developed as an important step toward fulfilling the legislative requirement for the Interagency Committee on Handicapped Research to "identify, assess, and seek to coordinate all Federal programs, activities and projects with respect to the conduct of research related to the rehabilitation of handicapped individuals." Also, there were anticipated benefits of preventing unnecessary duplication of research, identification of gaps opportunities for interagency collaboration, improved communication, and more effective and efficient utilization of the available funding and personnel.

IRRIS therefore contains pertinent Federally funded rehabilitation research and demonstration project data.

The National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR) is pleased to announce that IRRIS is available to all Federal agencies as well as the non-government rehabilitation community and other interested parties. This will enable researchers to build on to, or extend the present state-of-the-art, or to collaborate with those of similar interests. It will also allow rehabilitation service providers to utilize the new knowledge resulting from research findings so that the best interests of the handicapped individuals will be served.

The IRRIS data can be obtained through the following two mechanisms.

BRS Information Technologies

As of November 1, 1985 IRRIS has become accessible to all BRS subscribers. IRRIS currently has 2066 documents with the majority of those documents relating to projects funded during FY 1983 and FY 1984. The IRRIS database name on BRS is IRRI. For those persons interested in searching IRRI, a Thesaurus is available from NIHR.

In order to facilitate a wide usage of this new database, no royalties will be charged by NIHR.

If you have searching questions, please contact BRS at:

BRS Information Technologies
1200 Rt. 7
Latham, New York 12110
1-800-345-4BRS
(518) 783-1161

For those persons who do not have a BRS subscription but still want access to this system, an alternative is available.

National Rehabilitation Information Center (NARIC)

NARIC is funded by NIHR to "disseminate information" to a wide audience of persons interested in research projects and their findings. As part of NARIC's resources, the NARIC information team will search the IRRIS database upon request. The cost of searching the database will be $10 for up to 100 citations and $6.50 for each additional 100 citations.

Contact NARIC at 4407 8th Street, N.E., Washington, D. C. 20017 or by calling (202) 635-5826 or toll free 1-800-34-NARIC.

IRRIS Monthly Statistical Summary

Agency	No Year	1981 Entry	1982 Entry	1983 Entry	1984 Entry	Current Month	Previous Month
No. of Agencies					26	30	
ADAMHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADD	0	0	0	34	27	61	60
AOA	0	0	1	24	5	30	27
ATBCB	0	0	0	4	1	5	5
DOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ETA	0	0	0	8	0	8	8
FHA	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
FIC	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
HCFA	0	0	0	1	8	9	0
HRSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HUD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCHD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NCCRM	0	0	0	2	11	13	0
NCHSR	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
NCI	0	0	0	34	27	61	58
NEI	1	6	0	33	25	65	41
NHLBI	0	0	0	10	13	23	10
NIA	0	0	0	40	31	71	40
NIAAA	0	0	0	14	0	14	14
NIADDK	0	30	0	52	39	121	108
NIAID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NICHD	0	0	0	66	58	124	66
NIDR	0	0	0	26	30	56	26
NIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIEHS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIGMS	0	0	0	3	4	7	5
NIHR	0	104	1	290	318	713	502
NIMH	1	33	0	330	317	681	595
NINCDS	4	82	0	71	82	239	236
NIOSH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSF	0	0	0	0	34	34	0
OPD	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
OSSP	0	0	0	3	5	8	5
PCMR	0	0	0	4	0	4	4
RSA	0	0	0	25	52	77	77
SEP	0	0	0	111	73	184	184
SSA	0	0	0	7	8	15	15
UMTA	0	0	0	1	2	3	3
VA	3	12	0	112	193	320	127
VE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
** Total **	9	270	2	1305	1369	2955 889*	2219
Individual Documents in the IRRIS database =						2066	

*multiple year projects

Agency Acronym Listing

ADAMHA	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, & Mental Health Administration
ADD	Administration on Developmental Disabilities
AOA	Administration on Aging
ATBCB	Architectural & Transportation Barriers Compliance Board
DFP	HHS, HDS, Discretionary Funds Programs
DIRR	Division of Research Resources
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOD	Department of Defense
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Department of Transportation
ETA	Office of Employment & Training Administration
FHA	Federal Highway Administration
FIC	Fogarty International Center
HCFA	Health Care Financing Administration
HRSA	Health Resources & Services Administration
HUD	Department of Housing & Urban Development
MCHD	Maternal & Child Health Division
NASA	National Aeronautics & Space Administration
NCCRM	Department of Rehabilitation Medicine
NCHSR	National Center for Health Services Research
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NEI	National Eye Institute
NHLBI	National Heart, Lung & Blood Institute
NIA	National Institute on Aging
NIAAA	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism
NIADDK	Nat. Institute. of Arthritis, Diabetes, & Digestive & Kidney Diseases
NIAID	National Institute of Allergy & Infectious Diseases
NICHD	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development
NIDR	National Institute of Dental Research
NIE	National Institute of Education
NIEHS	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NIGMS	National Institute of General Medical Sciences
NIHR	National Institute of Handicapped Research
NIMH	National Institute of Mental Health
NINCDS	Nat. Institute of Neurological & Communicative Disorders & Stroke
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health
NSF	National Science Foundation
OPA	Office of Planning & Administration (HHS)
OPD	Office of Program Development
OSSP	Office of Social Services Policy
PCMR	President's Committee on Mental Retardation
RSA	Rehabilitation Services Administration
SEP	Special Education Programs
SSA	Social Security Administration

IRRIS Agency Authority List 10/28/85 (supersedes 10/09/85)

UMTA	Urban Mass Transportation Administration
VA	Veterans Administration
VE	Vocational Education Division

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1986-491-151:40225